PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,940.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	8384	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6803	MOOLTAN	9461
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7861		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6523
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	ORIENTAL	8384	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	5610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7861		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8384	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7861		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*,

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any part *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 50	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 100.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept. 22	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,873	" 27	" 11	" 24	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,848	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Aston Hall	5,180	" 25	Nov. 8	" 21	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,906	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 31
B	Merton Hall	4,351	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,900	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,330	" 27	" 13	" 23	" 31
					1907.	1907.
B	Prome	3,636	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 8th Nov.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 9th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	8th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
3rd November, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *viâ* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
PERSIA	P. Cragnolin	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1090 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—
DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7589	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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Best and Cheapest Remedies
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GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
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Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from the
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SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE :
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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A MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY been APPOINTED Branch MANAGER of the "L'Union" Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris (L'Union Compagnie Anonyme D'Assurance Contre L'incendie, Paris) of which Messrs. TATA & SONS continue to be Agents.

The Branch is located in Messrs. Tata & Sons' office ground floor, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

JOHN W. RICE.

BOMBAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1906.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

THIS COMPETITION will be held between 29th December and 1st January 1907, under the usual conditions. By kind permission of the TOLLYGUNGE CLUB, play will take place over their links. There will also be an open Handicap over Barrackpore links between 22nd and 27th December for the "Asian" Cup. Visitors vs. Calcutta Matches will be arranged during the Championship week if possible,

Particulars can be had on application to

A. E. TODD,
Hon. Sec. Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta.

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OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., are prepared to receive Tenders for Filling Work and the erection of Buildings in connection with the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.'s new Bulk Oil Depot, at Sewri.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and specification, at the offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1906.

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST : C. E.,
SRIDARS BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

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BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Suit No. 323 of 1904,

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1/9) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3305, Street No. 172-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Alloo Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (175) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3300-1, Street No. 156 and 158-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Coolabker, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 6/9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2982, Street No. 251 at 80 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kasum Karim Vazeer, and on the South by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (116) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3344, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kasum Karim Vazeer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7/9 One hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 2956, Street No. 143-45 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Dossa which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 89 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

WANTED a CLERK, who has passed School Final and knows type writing, on the permanent establishment on Rs. 25 per month in the Executive Engineer's office, Thana.

IBRAHIM AHMADI L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

THANA 3RD NOVEMBER 1906.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal Amendment Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their first Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of January, 1907, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line at the junction of WARDEN ROAD and PEDDER ROAD. A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM& CO.

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BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Cookmen and Mahomedan domestic for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 133 Cases Brandy, Whisky and Lime Juice Cordial, Damaged by Salt Water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (S, T.) Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwaiter Thucker Haridas Purshotam, the undermentioned cases of brandy, whisky and lime juice cordial salved from Futehmari Daria Dowlat, Tindal Pandoo, which sank in Dingi Bunder, near Janjira, in the month of May of 1905, comprising :—

109 cases brandy of different makers.
20 cases whisky of different makers.
4 cases lime juice cordial.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

1 "Odeon" disc talking machine with 24 Hindoostani disc records.
1 "Disc" talking machine and eight "Odeon" double side English records.
2 new American typewriters with accessories.

The property of a lady :—Household furniture such as leather lined sofas and chairs, tables, chairs, teapoys, chest of drawers, side tables, mirror door almyrah, cupboards, dressing and wash-hands tables, sideboard, typewriter, glass and crockery ware, large size Chines: wooden figures, Milner's safe on stand, etc.

On account of the concerned :—A. B. 24119—1 case aniline colour (scarlet) arrived, partly damaged by sea water per s. s. " Marienfels."

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 121 Bags Tobacco Dust at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B, and C. I, Railway Company, Messrs, MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, at the B. B. and C. I, Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station,—

121 bags tobacco Dust.

AUCTION SALE of Commissariat Stores.

Under instruction from the Station Supply Officer, Messrs, MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 (S. T.) at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder on account of the concerned—

Ex S. S. Waroonga and Kasara.
A quantity of dates.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ROAD WATERING CARTS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Bombay, Messrs, BENNETT & Co, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th November 1906, at 3 p. m, (Bombay Time) sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot :—

30 Road watering Carts.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot, at the corner of Wodehouse Road and opposite to the Crescent.

Under instruction from the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the plot.

The right of occupancy of Plot No. 11 B on the Trust's Wodehouse Road, Estate containing about 2231 Square Yards of building area and about 1245 Square Yards of free garden area for a term of 99 years.

Plans of the site, conditions of sale building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome F. P. teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, one full size mahogany, slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues lamps etc complete, one sweet tone mahogany cottage piano, by Brimsmed & Co. in very good order, very valuable large size Persian and Brussels carpets, "Josts" Patent Fans, large size Iron Chubb's safe, large size brass and iron bedsteads, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, One handsome strong Madras built square London by "Simpson," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., &c., the property of Frank Ritchie, Esq., late Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

N. B. The plant will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ALLADIN LODGE" AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1906, at 5 p.m., (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Executrix and Trustees of the late Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran, in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement one acre and 28 gunthas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 79 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and known as "Alladin Lodge" and all the household furniture and effects comprised and contained therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney for the Vendors at his Office, No 13. Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 5TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

HASSUM'S

GRAND SHOW

FOR THE

PINNACLE SALE.

AT SITARAM BUILDINGS
Near Crawford Market.

CALL and INSPECT
BOMBAY DRAPERY STORE OF FASHION.
EVERYTHING IS A BARGAIN.

A DELIGHTED LADY EXCLAIMED :—
OH! WHAT A
LOVELY HAT! HOW NICE!!!
HOW CHEAP!!!!

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Intgrest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Pootchow.	
Bombay.		Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe,	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Omka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Pinnin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	=	+ 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	95 3-4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	=	— 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 5/8	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 11/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	32 9/16	=	unchanged.
Spot in New York	70 7/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-22	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-51 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	=	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	=	— 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	5 3/4	=	+1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	£130,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 210,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1/4—1/4 buyers.
WHEAT—
Hol Karachi 30 8/8 + 1-8 new terms Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.
BARLEY—quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1/4 Oct.Nov. sellers firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			quiet
Best Indian			quiet
Manchester			easier
Total Sales			7,000
Spot			5·80—6
Egyptian F G F Brown			9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			39,000
Futures closed			easier.
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.		Jan.-Feb.
5·43	5·43		5·45
—8	—8		—8
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April		April-May.
5·47	5·50		5·52
—9	—9		—9
May-June.	June-July.		July-Aug.
5·58	5·56		5·56
—9	—9		—9
Receipts at U. S. Ports			70,000
Do. last year			50,000
Exports to Great Britain			24,000
Do. do. Continent			13,000

IN NEW YORK—		
Spot		10·40
Futures, month of Dec.		9·97—16 *
Do. month of March		10·09—18)

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot		10 1/8—3/16
Futures, month of Dec		9·21—26
Do. month of Jan		9·97—20
Tone at close		steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	464,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	157,000
" Continent	188,000
Stock at U. S. ports	930,000
" Interior "	378,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western Clf. N.-D.	4 21/32 sellers
F. G. F. Timevelly N.-D.	5 7/32 nominal
Fair Cocconada N.-D.	4 29/32 sellers.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Nov.

Cotton	2,084	bales.
Wheat	2,949	cwts.
Linseed	2,083	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	525	do
Gingellyseed	14,250	do
Poppyseed	266	do
Groundnuts	207	do
Castorseed	2,514	do
Rice	2,336	do
Myrabollams	36	do
Cottonseed	5,064	do
Mowrseed	584	do
Gram	2,002	do
Jowar	967	do
Maize	15	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 1,92,000.
Gold coin Rs. 13,000.
579 Bars Silver.
410 boxes Mexican Dollars.
Rx s s "Oriental" from London.
Gold coin Rs. 2,75,000
Rx s s "Dumbia" from Australia.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

TO-DAYS cotton telegrams show a further decline in Liverpool and America. The weeks receipts are very heavy and stocks are rapidly increasing.

In our local market business was very quiet. Export houses were reported to be selling, and prices have declined Rs. 2 to 3 from yesterday's rates without much enquiry from buyers.

Sterling exchange is steadier without any actual change in quotations. Rupee Paper is quiet but steady.

The following are closing rates in the Share bazaar.

Petits	Rs.	3,610
Davids	"	452 1/2
Kohinoor	"	740
Colaba Land	"	1,050
Bank of Bombay	"	1,375

EXCHANGE.—Tone steadier.

Bank T. T.	... 1s. 4d
Bank Demand	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 17/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	... 171 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	... 140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	... 167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	... 229
Japan 30 do. do.	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-0
1st Settlement. 30th November	96-15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ex terms)	190	180	..	25 Jan.
Bengals M G (Ex terms)	196	188	..	25 Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	195	187	..	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (Description) M-G	212	206	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	207	200	..	do
Jalgaum (M-G)	209	202	..	do
Khandgaum, fair staples (M-G)				
Karanja do (M-G)	213	207	..	do
Akola do (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	223	217	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	228	222	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	256	...	240	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	209	203	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab	196	188	..	25 Nov.
Do.	195	187	...	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	8,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·39	5·39	5·41
—4	—4	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·43	5·46	5·48
—4	—4	—4
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·51	5·52	5·54
—4	—4	—4

COX & CO.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, 9TH OCTOBER, 1906

	£	s.	d.	%	d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts	3,395,986	0	0	6	0
To Circular Notes	560	0	0	0	0
To Capital and Reserve	400,000	0	0	0	0
	£3,796,466	0	0	6	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	Cr. d.
By Consols, War Loan, and Exchequer Bonds	780,290	0	0			
By India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks	253,428	1	11			
				1,033,718	1	11
By Cash at Bankers and on hand	519,677	17	9			
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice	470,000	0	0			
				989,677	17	9
By Advance to Customers				1,632,262	13	7
By Freehold and Leasehold Bank Premises				170,807	7	3
				£3,796,466	0	6

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, and at Call, together with the Securities representing the Bank's investments and those held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.
Chartered Accountants, London, E. C.

17th October, 1906.

A CASE that bears a striking resemblance to the familiar problem the solution of which is inseparably bound up with King Solomon's fame came up recently for decision before the circuit judge at Giorgia, Sicily. Two peasant women claimed with equal vehemence ownership of a pretty baby boy; one accusing the other of posing as the real mother after having had the child in temporary charge. The judge, remembering the Scriptures thought he could do no better than follow King Solomon's example. He ordered the child to be tied to a bench, and producing a carving knife, spoke the famous words that ought to have led to the immediate discovery of the true mother. But times have changed. If the Italian newspaper report is to be believed, the two women cried out simultaneously—"If you must cut it up, Excellenze, you may as well keep the pieces!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glenelg, 2,669 tons, Captain A Hart, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A Andreson, sailed yesterday for Bankok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Liberia, 2,385 tons. Captain T Kier, sailed on Saturday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cago,

THE steamer Raon, Captain D E Weidemann, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Samarang, 11th October with a cargo of sugar and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain G A Shephard, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 21st October with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Nigaristan, 1,498 tons Captain D Edmands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, &c. in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 936 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sir Lewis Tupper, Mr Roldan, Lieut-Col KayLecs. Mr K Lees, Mr L Rainy, Mr W Maxwell, Mr R Kellner, Mr Cogswell, Mr E Leach, Mr Maysey, Mr A F Smith, Mr R G Mann, Mr V Russvthal, Mr F Deesa, Mr J Kinkesley, Mr Hodkinson, Mr Sealy, Mr Whelar, Mr Smith, Mr Babu Bannujee, Mr Mitra, Mr Johnson, and Mr K David and number of deck.

CHINA MAIL.

The P & O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrewt arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, and Colombo, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Forguhson, Mr and Mrs Maiden, and 4 children, Mr Zuagg, Mr Kumhardt, Mogon addington, Mr Billimoria. Mr and Mrs Fernand, Mr A Brawell, Mr and Mrs Persho, Mr Spoone ratort, Mr Lincoln, Mr H Hicks, Mr H Munro, Major and Mrs Bernand, Captian Riley, Mr W Holloway, Mrs Holloway, and 2 infants, Miss Howell, Mr Lucward, Mr W Spart, Mr and Mrs Davies, and Master Davis.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes	Capt D R K Nicholson	Flagship
H M S Fox	Capt J B Bustace	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	Capt H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Velo	R I M

FOREIGN NAVY.

Cabadria Cruiser	Capt Enrico	Italian Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Faroe Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 3.

Ascot	2785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Ben Varlie	2908	Findlay	W & A Graham & Co
Chupra	3864	England	M M & Co
Henaada	1340	Logan	M M & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Seddon	M M & Co
Madura	1973	Elton	M M & Co
Mahanadi	547	Howein	Karachi to B S N Co
Mortlake	1737	Hutten	T M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Kotman	K N & Co
Raon		Weidemann	
Shahjehan	2595	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1918	Revill	Shah S N Co
Sofala	2030	Braddock	Calcutta M M & Co
Sofala	3436	Shepherd	M M & Co
William Storrs	2324	Hill	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen P F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	12-11	F M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	Antwerp	16-11	K N & Co
F	Nerbudda	2590	Dewing	Zanzibar	5-11	M M & Co
K	Zaida	2905	Rait	Jeddah	N F	M M & Co
M	Shah Ainoor	1922	Grant	Jaddah	6-11	Shah S N Co
N	Valdivia	3195	Reid	Baltimore	12-11	R A Willis
Q	Islami	1908	Newitz	Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamad	B'nagar 6-11 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5	Clan Macalister	3044	Sommerpet, Tuticorin 15-11 F M & Co
6	D'Jibouti	2798	Bourepaux Havre 6-11 J M & Co
7	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa Kobe 10-11 N Y Kaisha
10&11	Marmora	3000	Langborne London 10-11 P & O Co

H W V D.

Linga	936	Rickford	K'chi 5-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Raon s	Weidemann	Samarang, Oct 11
3	H M S Hermes	Nicholson	Colombo, Oct 29
	Sofala s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Oct 31
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 1
4	Nigaristan s	Edmund	Zanzibar, &c
	Delhi s	Andrew	Shanghai, Oct 16
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Glasgow, Oct 3
	Dumras s	Moxon	Busreh, Oct 27
	Silesia s	Stabile	Ghisa, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Dumbra s	Boyer	Marseilles
	Nawab s	Toms	Calcutta
	Glenelg s	Hart	Calcutta
	Ula s	Boon	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Lewellen	Aden
	Liberia s	Kier	Trieste, &c
4	Gerd s	Andressan	Bangkok

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
30	Orlana	Rangoon
30	Tara	Rangoon
30	Clan Campbell	Coast
Nov.		
1	Sirdhana	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From
1	Tarobs	Rangoon
	Lai Sang	Hongkong
	M Mosnatthy	Chittagong
	Bomonia	Liverpool
	Mutten	Bombay
	Flamingo	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

2	Querimba	Bombay
	Marienfels	Boston and New York

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, arrived at London on the evening of the 1st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Playmouth on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on Saturday morning and she is excepted here on Thursday, 8th November at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 3.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 23 cwt fishmows H A Mahomed, 4 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 50 cwt Indian condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 16 hogsheads, N K Jussawala, 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 cwt bees wax, 187 cwt gum, D Vallybhoy and Co ; 7 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—105 cases condiments Merwanjee Poonjia jee and sons ; 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—2,000 cwt gingellseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 202 cwt cuminseed, D B Parekh and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—10 cases cuttlefish, H A Mahomed 100 bales hemp, and 240 bales cottonfly 110 bales cottonwaste, Khemjee Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 30 bales cottonfly, Khemjee Visram and Co ; 7597 cwt teelseed 1,428 cwt casterseed and 7597 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 114 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bomcay Maru s—400 bales twist Tata and Co ; 425 boles twist K Pallonjee.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 by Council Bills	£ 9,230,076
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 8,569,924

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris-India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—October 27, at Cuttack, the wife of R W Boileau of Chittagong, of a son.
BRANSON—October 31, at Doveton Lodge, Madras, the wife of Captain V. H. Branson, 25th Carnatic Infantry, of a son.
DUNDALE—November, 1, at 23, Cams Street, Calcutta the wife of John Holde worth Dundale, of a daughter.
HESLOP—October 20, at Beerbhoom House, Asansol, the wife of S. Heslop, of a daughter.
LONGHURST—October 30, at Landour, the wife of Captain A. L. Longhurst, 2-10 Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—October 22, at Hashwa, Saran, the wife of Lieutenant K. W. MacKenzie, I. M. S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CALDERON-HAYNES—October 15, at the Cantonment Church Rangoon, by the Rev W G Burroughes, Commander J J W Calderon, RIM, fourth son of the late P H Calderon, R A. to Kathleen Lankester, third daughter of Allan Haynes, Esq, MD, of Tower House, Evesham, Worcestershire, England.
GREENHAM—SLADEN—October 8, at St Michael's and All Angel's, Colombo, by the Rev W Henly, Leonard Greenham, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co, Calcutta, to Alice Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Edward Sladen of Pusey, Berkshire.
ISMAY—MCBEAN—October 31, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven Archdeacon Luckman, M A, Stanley Claude Ismay, eldest son of Stanley Ismay, CSI, CSI, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Grace Margaret McBean of Windsoran, Deniliquin, N S W, youngest daughter of the late William McBean of Kingussie, Inverness Scotland.
LYALL—ISLES—October 27, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven Archdeacon Lukman, Charles Ross Lyall, 36th Sikhs, to Dorothea Gertrude eldest daughter of A R Isles, of Sutherne House, Taunton, Somerset.
MURPHY—SEYERS—October 24, at St Michael's Church, Simla by the Very Rev Fr S O'Brien, O C assisted by the Rev Fr B Bowin, O C, Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, to Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of the late Charles Walter Franklin Seyers.
SMITH—BUELER—October 27, at Christ Church, Mahableshwar, by the Rev J A Bellar, M A. Vincent Percy Smith, B E, second son of Vincent Arthur Smith, I C S (retired), of Hazelwood, Cheltenham, to Luisa Johanna Bueler, daughter of Hermann Bueler, of Winterthur Switzerland.
WALTERS—WHITE—October 19, at St Andrew's Church, Gorakhpore, as 4 p.m., by the Rev Isatham, Henry Plunkett Bath Walters, to Elizabeth Mabel, only daughter of the late Mr J D White. of Berkshire, England.

DEATHS.

STIRLING—October 26, at Minbu, Upper Burma, James Lindsay Stirling, Executive Engineer, Mon Canals Division, younger son of D. H. Stirling, M. D., of Perth.
ZACCHEOUS—October 19, at Toungoo, Elizabeth Christiana, the beloved daughter of Stephen and Annie Zaccheous, aged 7 years 3 months and eight days.

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The Assur Veerjee Mills, 320, Mint Road, 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
The Telegraph Committee, sitting in the P. W. D. Office, 12 noon.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—The Chief of Kagal, with eleven followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday last, and has put up in Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road.

FIRE AT SEWREE.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in a hut of a fisherman. The hut was situated in the Bhoiwada and it was seen on fire by a neighbour. The inmates all came out safe and damage to the extent of Rs. 45 was done.

CHICAGO M, D, IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Piraji Sivaji Gamla, M. D., Chicago, was charged under section 218 of the Indian Penal Code, with issuing passes to persons going to Hyderabad stating that they were inoculated, though in fact they were not. Mr. Chunilal Sitalvad, Barrister, appeared for the defence. The case stands adjourned.

INJURED CONDUCTOR.—A Hindu Tram Conductor has been admitted at the Goculdas Hospital on Saturday. He was issuing tickets to passengers. While he was standing on the foot-board of the car, which was proceeding to Masjid Bunder, a carriage belonging to Mr. Damodhar Thakersey, collided with the car and the lamp striking against the head of the Conductor he was knocked down on the road.

DEVOTED WORKMEN.—A fire broke out on Friday in the blow-room of the Jubilee Mill, in consequence of some hard substance producing friction. The fire was discovered by Jaya Daji and Narayen Bhikea, operatives of the mill. They soon fetched fire-extinguishing appliances of the mill and the fire was extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 600 which is fully covered by insurance. The men who extinguished the fire were severely burnt and are now inmates of the Goculdas Hospital.

A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Ahmed Ali Hafiz, a Mahomedan, with keeping a gaming-house at Duncan Road and eight other Mahomedans with gambling there. The gaming-house was conducted there for some time past and accused were arrested on Friday night after a warrant was obtained from the Commissioner of Police. The accused were all convicted, and his Worship fined the first and the ninth accused Rs. 200, and the rest Rs. 100 each.

SLIPS ON GIBBS ROAD.—The work of blasting having been completed on Saturday in connection with the slips descovered on Gibbs Road, Mr. Kemball, Chairman of the Board of Bombay Improvement Trust and Mr. Watson, acting Engineer, Improvement Trust, drove to the scene for an inspection. It has been decided to stop the work of blasting and the building of the supporting wall will be taken in hand immediately. Mr. Sherring, Engineer, Bombay Municipality, also visited the place and examined to his satisfaction and found that the 24 inch and 19 inch water mains were not damaged in consequence of the blasting which was carried out in a very close proximity of the mains.

THE GOAN MURDER CASE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday resumed inquiry touching the death of Benjamin Vaz, a goan, who died of the injuries inflicted on him by Christoras Menezes and seven other Goanese, on 8th October last. The decease demanded five Rupees from Menezes and being refused threatened to hit him. Others interfered but he became very desperate and attempted to strike them all. Deceased being a very powerful man the men on the other side were very much frightened. They all made a rush for the deceased who slipped and fell down. The men then all set on him and kicked him most mercilessly causing fractures of seven of his ribs. To these injuries Vaz subsequently succumbed. The Jury returned a verdict against those men of causing the death of Vaz by a rash act.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court Christoras Menezes and seven others were brought up on a charge of culpable homicide in connection with this incidence, and Mr. A. H. S. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, having recorded the evidence committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing criminal Sessions of the High Court.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot Arlington Road, London, England.

THE IDEA OF A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the Graduates' Association, a lecture on "The Idea of a National University for India" was delivered by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, on Saturday evening, in the Presidency Association Rooms, Dr. N. N. Katrak presiding.

Mr. Vaidya began his lecture by saying that it was a sign of the times that the idea of a National University had been looming before the people of this country since the last year. Already, in Bengal, that idea had assumed visible shape in the formation of a National Council of Education and the opening of a model College and School under its auspices. A National Education Fund had been also founded in a manner creditable to the enlightenment and liberality of that province of rich Zamindars. The United Provinces would not lag behind under the leadership of that enthusiastic patriot, the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, who had formulated his scheme in an excellent brochure on the subject. The energetic citizens of Amraoti had already founded a High School on national lines for their province. Practical, yet poor, Bombay had begun humbly by opening a Native school at Kolahpur, under the guidance of that visionary gentleman, Professor Vijapurkar. Even in Madras and in the Punjab, the oldest and the newest provinces of India, the idea of providing education for the inhabitants of this vast country on national lines seemed to be agitating and vibrating the mind. What did this general yearning for a national system of education, and particularly for a National University, signify? He was far from condemning the present universities wholesale, or in any prominent manner. The existing universities of India were founded by some of the noblest men of England under impulses which one could not hesitate to rank among the noblest impulses of the human heart. And those universities had produced some of their best citizens who had worked for the good and enlightenment of that country. Again, the diffusion of knowledge, and especially of higher knowledge, among a people in any form, under any circumstances, to his mind, was a power and a blessing for which the people could not be too grateful. He stood that evening before an audience composed of graduates who were themselves the products of those universities, and who would be fain to recognise that whatever good there was in them was due to their university education. It would, therefore, be impossible and unfair to generally or principally condemn their universities, or to say that they had not, or were not, fulfilling a good purpose in that country. But it would be conceded by all that human institutions were after all human, and that they could not always fulfil the same purpose or all purposes. It was hence that the necessity of reforming, mending, or supplementing was constantly felt in all the departments of human activity. The necessities and the ideals of a nation differed in different times, and institutions had constantly to adapt themselves to those ideals. Specially was it the case with regard to education. "The educational problem of any country, and at any time," said Mr. M. E. Saddler, a great authority on education in England, "was but the epitome of its national problem." No wonder therefore that under the altered circumstances and aspirations of that country, the ideal of a national University should come into the minds of the people. What this ideal was, or rather what it should be, the lecturer proceeded to describe from his point of view.

The first and the most prominent feature of their altered circumstances, he said, was the great industrial awakening of the people which had come into evidence since the last few years. It had begun to be felt that the education imparted in their universities had been too much of a liberal character and made a man pedantic and impractical. The literary arts and professions were crowded by men, the majority of whom were not successful only in the lines of activity they had chosen for themselves, but were also incapable of succeeding in any other lines. The great commercial and industrial activities of the world were shut out to them, because in habits, in thoughts, and in practical preparation they were so completely unsuited for those lines that could not take to them with any hope of success. Much more, therefore, were they unfit to open for themselves new lines of avocation, and the result was that educated men thronged together in public services. The study of the sciences in such a manner as to advance the general stock of human knowledge was not pursued even in the scientific courses that had been prescribed in their universities ; for the general tendency of the life that was lived, and the habits that were being formed, drew even the students of science towards the same goal as other students namely, the entry into the public service. It was a fact, which he believed could not be denied, that even their Bachelors in Science and Licentiates in Engineering had fallen in the same stream of seekers of place. The reason was that the goal, the ideal of their University education, was essentially different, and students were accordingly brought up in a different sphere of thought and habit, though the lecturer admitted there were instances of students and professors of exceptional abilities and eminence who were very successful in their line in spite of the present system of education.

The National University, as the lecturer suggested, sought to be technical and scientific not wholly, but chiefly and prominently. It did not seek to eschew education in what were called the humanities. The importance and usefulness of this kind of education had been explained by Arnold, as men educated in the humanities were well posted in matters related to man's dealings with man. The National University only sought the imparting of literary education on national lines.

The nation so far seemed to have been so much estranged from its past that it could not hope to run smoothe on its proper course in the future. The ancient literature and ideals had been forgotten and everything seemed as if they were severed from their past.

The lecturer next suggested that to the National University they could also assimilate the best that could be found in Western education and culture. Of course, he did not assert that all that was best in the past was good for the present as well. The fallacy of the argument that India had no need to look abroad for those ideals, could not be better exposed than by the example of Japan. Unless the best ideals of the present were adopted, a nation could not hope to rise in the scale of the nations of to-day. India had several difficulties to face, in fact, those difficulties were greater than those of Japan. India had to assimilate its past with the present in such a manner as to conduce the new-blended ideal to general welfare. A noble heritage, a glorious past was both a blessing and a curse. It was a blessing if and when it aspired one to nobler deeds; it was a curse if and when it acted as a load and a check, and prevented one from working free and fast.

The lecturer then suggested the introduction of religious instruction and the study of the vernaculars in the National University. He thought that the study of scientific and technical subjects through a foreign language fatigued the mind of the Indian student and he could learn them better through his own language.

The Chairman thanked the lecturer for his very valuable suggestions and hoped that in a near future India would possess National Universities on national lines.

The usual compliment to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

JABALPUR NOTES.

AT the present time, writes our correspondent, Jabalpur is very unhealthy. Enteric and malaria are rife. No less than seven Army officers are in the Station Hospital down with enteric, and several cases in the Civil Station are on the way to recovery.

On Sunday last Mr. John Dallas Macguire, retired D. S. P. of these provinces, passed away suddenly from heart failure at the comparatively early age of 57 years. He was a prominent figure in Church of England matters and was always ready to give his services to all good works. The burial service was conducted by the Bishop, assisted by Reverend Malony of the C. M. S.

Before pronouncing the Benediction His Lordship spoke feelingly of the deceased's good qualities and reminded those standing around the grave of the great necessity for being at all times prepared to meet death. The Bishop also expressed his deep regret at his personal loss in Mr. Macguire who rendered invaluable services in connection with the Nagpur Diocese.

A somewhat sensational case of defamation is to be tried in one of the local courts on the 3rd instant, the parties being Europeans.

During the past year bungalows have cropped up like mushrooms on either side of what is known as the Gwarighat Road that runs towards the West of the Cantonments, and those who do not frequent that road would be astonished to find how absolutely changed the whole of that part of Jabalpur is. The Civil Station has also extended to the East where some magnificent bungalows have been built, chiefly for occupation by Government officers.

During the past three years rents of bungalows have doubled and trebled in consequence of the paucity of house accommodation and the value of house property has become fabulously enhanced. Now however, that so many new bungalows have come into existence in the Cantonments, and as Military Officers who have up to this had to occupy houses in the Civil Station will flit to cantonments, house accommodation for the Civil population should be ample, and it is hoped rents will fall.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot Arlington Road, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. "HERMES."

H.M.S. *Hermes*, under the command of Captain D. R. N. Nicholson, arrived in harbour on (Saturday morning from Colombo, which port she left on the 29th ultimo

MUNICIPAL LAW.

Important High Court Judgment.

DUTIES OF THE CORPORATION AND MAGISTRATE.

At the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday, Justices Mitter and Holmwood delivered the following important judgment, which explains the facts in the case of Chunilall Dutt :—

In this case the defendant in an action under Section 449 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, asks the Court to reverse an order of the Municipal Magistrate by which he has directed the demolition of a room in a building. The error complained of is that the learned Magistrate has based his

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1906.

ARMY SCHEMES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among all the various schemes for the organization of an efficient army that have occupied the attention of the military authorities in the past few years, none has brought a ray of hope to the volunteers. There has been a great deal of vague praise for them, their patriotism, and their self-sacrifice, as well as a great deal of contempt for their deficient training, but no practical measures or final definition of the duties they are to perform in war. The volunteer despises the praise as much as the contempt, as he knows well the value of each. Only a very small percentage of volunteers join from a sense of patriotism or self-sacrifice, and they have never pretended to do so. The vast majority join because they think they will enjoy it; some because they will secure in the summer months a cheap and healthy holiday, some from an amateur interest in military matters, and a few—and this applies also to the regulars—in order to wear a smart uniform. The enthusiasm engendered by the South African war resulted in the enrolment of a large number of men, and all regiments speedily doubled their strength. A great improvement was made in the quality of training by the sweeping away of obsolete forms of drill, of excessive attention to iceremonial parades and the many growths which, as the army found in South Africa, had tended to obscure the purpose for which military forces exist. There arose a new spirit altogether, and men began to think for themselves, and used the initiative that barrack-square drill stamps out of a man; the lessons of the war were carefully taken to heart as far as the extremely narrow limits of training permitted. Since the first wave of enthusiasm, however, everything done has had the effect of bewildering and discouraging the force. The root of the whole matter is the inability of those at the head of the army to grasp the essential conditions of voluntary service. They failed to keep in mind the central fact that the volunteer force consists of a large number of men who are willing to devote some of their spare time to learning the duties of the soldier, chiefly at their own expense. It is, of course, for professional soldiers to decide whether the training that it is possible to give them, under these conditions, can fit them for their functions in case of an invasion of this country, but if we have volunteers at all, any scheme that ignores the fact that they are men of limited leisure and many other interests is bound to fail.

Mr. Arnold-Forster forgot that the war fever would not create a permanent taste for the sacrifice of other occupations for military service, and he ignored the fact that a man on joining his regiment does not heave overboard all his other interests in life. The volunteer force consists chiefly of men who get a fortnight's holiday in the year, excluding, of course, the few Bank Holidays, and the regular officer, who is able to take a few days' leave frequently throughout the year is quite unable to appreciate the value set upon this fortnight; nor can he see how strongly the volunteer objects to giving up seven days of it either every year or every other year, to camp, if he has other things to do. There are admittedly many men who are both able and willing to put in this time in camp but the number of keen and capable men to whom this is the great stumbling block is so large that it cannot be left out of consideration. Mr. Arnold-Foster imagined that the rule of compulsory attendance at camp would have the effect of weeding out a few non-efficients, and found that he was making a serious mistake. Who are, after all, the most desirable men for the force? Undoubtedly those who in their spare time are engaged in keeping themselves fit by means of cricket, football, rowing, swimming, and so on, the men who can be relied on to go through a hard field day without undue fatigue, who will not fall out on the march, and who, by constant exercise, have kept their muscles hard, their eyes keen, and their lungs clear. Any volunteer non-commissioned officer will testify that the men who put in the most drills and are willing to attend camp every year are, by no means, necessarily the best soldiers, because they are often those who have no other outdoor interests in life, and lack the hardness and alertness of the physically fit. When it became evident that compulsory camp, so far from merely weeding out a few undesirables, was turning out many of the most capable men, the order was, of course, cancelled, But by that time much damage had been done, and intending recruits hesitated because they did not know what to expect. It is much easier to arrange for brief training at Easter and Witsuntide, and this is what a good regiment used to do before the war, and in addition there were numerous field-days during the summer in which a great deal could be learned. Unfortunately many opportunities of instructing the men were lost owing to the fact that the Regular Inspecting Officers and umpires at field-days always seemed to think that vague praise was the one thing expected of them. There is no greater mistake: the volunteer wants to be as squarely criticized for faults in the field as he would be for faults in his business. A correspondent tells us he remembers returning by train after a field-day, when those in the carriage discussed the day's doings, endeavouring to find out the causes of success or failure, until one new hand said "Oh well, the umpire will tell us all about it when we get back. I wonder what he will say." Whereupon a sergeant, ex C.I.V. and a keen man, drawled "I can tell you what he'll say. He'll say 'All ranks showed marked steadiness. Both sides deserve great credit. The attack and the defence were very well carried out." Congratulate the regiment on smart turn-out. And so it befell, and if there had not been an unusual adjutant, a man of clear thinking and extreme plainness of speech, they would doubtless have been in ignorance of blunders to this day.

It has been proved that compulsory camp is impossible, but there is no reason why a certain extra burden should not be borne by those who cannot attend it, in the form of either extra drills or a minimum number of field-days, etc. No doubt the professional soldier will step in here and say that even the week's camp which has had to be abandoned is utterly insufficient for the turning out of a force fit to take the field, and the majority of volunteers will heartily agree with him, but unfortunately the question is not what training we should like to impose, but what it is possible to obtain, if we decline to entertain the idea of universal service. There are many things even under the present conditions that are capable of improvement. There is no scheme for supplies in the field, and very little provision of hospital equipment, and though great care is taken to provide uniform, this does not include the most important part of a uniform, *i.e*, boots, which volunteers are expected to provide for themselves, and to judge by what one sees, half the volunteer force would be barefoot after about a fortnight of hard service. Under the latest scheme, the volunteers are not to be treated as distinct, but as an integral part of the army, ready for immediate service. Does any soldier believe that the force is ready for immediate service? Does the most optimistic of volunteer colonels believe it? That they are willing enough goes without saying, but to oppose them unweeded, ill-equipped, and very imperfectly trained against continental troops would mean disaster. Now it appears that the force is to be handed over to county committees, with the inevitable result that its right hand will not know what its left hand is doing. It is a fool's paradise: let us hope nothing will happen before the nation frees itself from its absurd notions of liberty and declares for some form of universal service. The theory of men with guns behind the hedges is a false one, It may delay the pacification of a country, but it will never prevent the conquest of it by a properly organized foe.

THE SECOND PORT.

THE report of the Karachi Port Trust shows that although the year 1905-6 did not prove as satisfactory as was anticipated at its commencement, owing chiefly to the reduction in the wheat and seeds export trade in July—due to the failure of the monsoon in the United Provinces and Rajputana and the consequent famine demand for the Punjab crops—the revenues were well maintained and resulted in a surplus of close on four and three-quarter lakhs. The Port Engineer's Department is shown to have been exceptionally busy in carrying out important improvements of our rival port and in preparing the numerous plans and estimates in connection with still further developments recommended by the specially appointed Advisory Committee and the Port Trust Sub-Committee. During the year no less a sum than Rs. 20,65,406 was spent by the Engineering Department—nearly twice as much as during any previous year. New export and import yards have been provided. Sanction has been obtained to a new loan of fifty-five lakhs to complete wharfage extension and auxiliary works. It is recorded there is urgent necessity for alteration of the Karachi Port Trust Act to improve the borrowing powers of the Trustees in view of the heavy expenditure demanded by the already rapid increase of trade, export and import, which will be further greatly augmented by the completion of the Punjab irrigation works, received the earnest consideration of the Trustees, having been specially commented on by the Advisory Committee, and an application asking for the required legislation has been submitted since the close of the year. If the Trustees' wishes are acceded to, it is anticipated that next year's Administration Report will embody information as to financial arrangements made for the completion of the remaining portions of the work, *viz*, the New Export and Import Yards, which, in round figures, are calculated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs. The finances are in a sound and healthy condition. The Reserve Fund, under Government sanction received during the year, is now raised from rupees ten lakhs to rupees fifteen lakhs, and, under a sanction subsequently received, will, in due course, be raised to rupees twenty-five lakhs. The facilities of Karachi as a trooping port are now recognised and it may be assumed that dealing with troopers will, in future, form part of the ordinary routine work of the Port. The reclamation of the "Pool" (46 acres) is considered to have added a valuable property to the Trust estate, the use of which has been amply demonstrated during the present Export Season, and the addition of a new powerful dredger to their fleet has largely increased the facilities for keeping the channels clear. Looking generally at the prospects of the Port, as Mr. Mules, the Chairman of the Trust observes, they appear to be as cheerful and satisfactory as can be desired.

THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

THE Archduke Otto of Austria, who died the other day, had been ill for years with a complication of diseases that long made it certain that he would never be able to play a governing part in case of his succession to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Both the Archduke's brain and throat were affected with incurable diseases, but he submitted to a dangerous operation upon the latter a year ago, which had the effect of preserving his life for some months. For years the Archduke had lived a retired life upon his Schonau estate near Vienna. His wife, the Archduchess Maria Josepha, plays a great part in Austrian Society, as her son is destined to be Emperor one day. The Archduchess is the younger of the two daughters of the late King Albert of Saxony. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of course stands next in succession to the Throne of Austria-Hungary, but as he married morganatically the Countess Chotek, Princess von Hohenberg, he will not be succeeded by either of his children, for he entered into a compact at the time of his marriage that any children born of his marriage would not be placed by him in power. The late Archduke therefore was second heir to the throne, and now that he is dead his eldest son, just thirteen years of age, becomes heir after the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The boy has been educated for the great position to which he will someday be called—if, however, he is ever called to it, for the death of the present Emperor is an occurrence which is likely to be followed by a stirring upheaval in Austria-Hungary.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE imagine the wish is father to Mr. Balfour's thought respecting the results of the Municipal Elections. Undoubtedly the Moderates have scored very greatly over their opponents, but we do not think their victory can in any way be said to show that the country is "beginning to see through the platitudinous pretences whereby the present Government obtained office." The Moderates may have used the Conservative political machinery in their attempts to re-capture London and have been aided by similar organisations in the provinces, but the war has been against Socialism, of which the British elector has a wholesome dread. The Labour candidates in London have been rejected wholesale and simply for the reason that they have to a great extent declared themselves Socialists. Party journals may endeavour to make what capital out of it they like, and the defeated to explain away their defeat. Politics are not supposed to have a place in Municipal elections. Unfortunately they have, but in the present instance, we believe, that Socialism apart from party feeling, disgust with the Liberals, or the discovery of the mistake of ousting the Conservatives, have had very little to do with this year's pollings.

OUR "Indian Railway Travellers' Guide" for the current month is now on sale.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

SPECIAL enquiries are now being made in Eastern Bengal as to the causes of the shortage in the rice supply and the consequent ruling of high prices.

THE National Association of Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, at a meeting held in Chicago, has passed a resolution in favour of tariff revision and improved reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries, especially Great Britain and Canada.

THE *Highflyer*, cruiser, will be completed to full complement at Devonport on Nov. 6 for service on the East Indies Station, where she will relieve the *Fox*, cruiser. The exchange will be effected at Suez. The *Highflyer* will convey to Colombo the relief crew of the *Soulark*, surveying yacht. The men will be embarked at Portsmouth.

IT is reported from Peking that the Ministers of the Board of Education (Hsuehpu) have issued a circular note to the Chinese Representatives at the various capitals of Europe and America to prohibit Chinese students abroad from cutting off their queues without official permission. This will be a serious hindrance to those who desire to see a change after the Western mode.

DURING the trial at Findlay, Ohio, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio on a charge of violating the Anti-Trust Law of the State, evidence was given to the effect that a subordinate company was actually owned by the General Industrial Development Company, of London. It it surmised that the transfer of the stock of the company to a British "holding" company is a device for evading the laws.

With the number of "The World" issued October 23rd, will be added a special 8pp. illustrated Supplement on India. The principal topic will be "India as a new Winter Resort" with *special* articles on the manifold attractions of the country to Travellers. Considerable space will be devoted to sport in India such as Polo, Shooting, Mahseer Fishing, etc. There will also be a special article on the Calcutta Season touching on its delightful round of festivities and one on a Motor Tour in Ceylon. The "*Indian Gup*" notes will continue to be a feature.

A sensational tale of attempted murder was received on Sunday from Rangoon Railway quarters. The driver of a train from Insein after leaving Thamaing and when approaching the brick and tile factory on Saturday evening saw something lying on the line, and stopping his train when a few yards away, discovered it was the engineer of the factory, who was tied down to the rails, having been previously maltreated. The captive was let loose, and his alleged assailants, two natives of India who were pointed out to driver Frichley and guard McGregor, were arrested by them after a fight and brought into Rangoon where they are now in custody.

THE continuous and rapid growth of the tea industry is evidenced by the fact that the new tea warehouses at Kidderpore, which were confidently supposed to have been planned to provide for any expansions likely to occur with the next ten years, are already fully utilised. Up to date 340,000 more chests have been handled at the Docks this year than last, and it is not surprising, therefore, says the *Empire*, that the Port authorities are already considering what they must do in the immediate future, since it is evident that more and more tea will have to be dealt with.

"THE *Railway Times* says :—There is a lull in the atmosphere on the G. I. P. Railway. The men have discussed and rediscussed the New Rules, and all the districts have wired to the Manager in a body respectfully soliciting the reception of a deputation. They are now awaiting a reply. The whole of the Traffic running staff are on the tenter-hooks of suspense. Hence, the lull! We trust wise counsels will prevail and that the lull does not portend a coming storm. All depends on the action of the Manager. The men have asked for an interview jointly of all the districts. They have a right to be so heard, and cannot be repeatedly put off. We trust, in the interest of all, that the General Traffic Manager will graciously grant the request."

THE Calcutta Industrial Exhibition promises, says the *Englishman* to be one of some importance. The vacant plot of land acquired by the Government of India for building thereon residences for its Secretaries and other high officials, is being rapidly surrounded by a high masonry wall with ornamental wooden gateways; within the enclosure lines of sheds with corrugated iron roofs are being erected, wherein will be staged the exhibits. At present the aspect seems to be a trifle mixed, but the area enclosed is considerable, and it will require all the energies of the Committee to get matters in trim by January next in time for the opening ceremony.

A VERY pointed official intimation to Germany that the United States cannot be bluffed has attracted much attention in diplomatic circles, the Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* states: The daily Consular Report, which is an official publication of the Department of Commerce, contains the following editorial warning:—The delegation of German manufacturers who came to this country recently to seek relief from what they considered restrictive legislation have not apparently from the remarks of some of the members of the delegation, received any great satisfaction. They seem to think that special favours might be given to German manufacturers in administering the Customs laws, being unaware that the United States treats all nations alike. Their threats of a Tariff war on the part of Germany do not influence American officials in their enforcement of the law.

WE regret to record the death of the Hon. Maung Shwe Waing, A. T. M., which took place on Wednesday week at his residence in Rangoon at the age of seventy-four years. Maung Shwe Waing was one of the best known Buddhists in the country and was much respected by all classes of the community. For some years past he had been in bad health, and took little part in public affairs beyond attending to his duties on the Legislative Council and looking after the affairs of the Pagoda, of which he was a trustee; but up to the time of his retirement in 1902 from the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Registration Office, Rangoon, he led a very active and busy life. He was much esteemed by the various officials in Rangoon who came in contact with him and by the public who appreciated his integrity and industry. He entered Government service as far back as 1857 and after twenty years in various ministerial appointments he was promoted to Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1877 at Bassein and was sent shortly afterwards to Rangoon and here the rest of his service was spent. Government in 1889 conferred on him the distinction of A. T. M., and in 1904 he was appointed Member of the Legislative Council. Maung Shwe Waing was selected by Government to head the deputation to the King of Siam bearing the Buddhist relics found in the Nepal terai and presented to His Majesty by the Government of India.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE HOHENLOHE DIARY.

The Lord Mayor in Paris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 20.

THE Anglo-French *entente* is still booming and has just received a fresh fillip from a very successful visit to the French Capital of Sir Walter-Vaughan Morgan, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the Sheriffs, six Aldermen, 50 Common Councillors, the Recorder and the Ceremonial Officers of the Corporation, the Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, and the City Marshal,—a party of seventy in all. Their welcome from the moment of landing at Boulogne to their arrival in Paris and throughout their stay, as guests of the Municipality, was of the most cordial and genuinely popular kind, nearly equalling, in fact, the great reception given to King Edward on the occasion of his State visit to Paris a short time back. Nothing was spared by the Government and the Municipality to do them honour and provide in every way for their comfort. The most generous hospitality was lavished upon them and inured to feasting as the City Fathers from London might be, they must have quailed before the succession of banquets and dejeuners at which they were doubtless expected to do justice to the seductive *mawns*, provided by their hosts. One great feature of the visit was that the Lord Mayor and all the dignitaries and officers accompanying, brought with them their full State robes and uniforms as well as their magnificent equipages with the gold laced, be-wigged and be-powdered coachmen and footmen appertaining thereto. Such a spectacle as these resplendent personages presented immensely gratified the Parisian population, who densely thronged the passage of the carriages containing the English visitors in their brave array. Mr. Wright, the Lord Mayor's coachman, majestic and imperturbable on his box, in powdered wig, three cornered hat and gorgeous uniform, was an object of almost reverential interest to the *badauds* who indeed regarded him as a personage of equal importance with the Lord Mayor himself. "Ah," said one Spectator, is the brilliant cortege was passing by, "nothing like this has been seen in Paris since the days of the Second Empire." The visit of the Lord Mayor and so many of the Corporation will no doubt greatly benefit the ever growing trade between England and France since it brought together in Paris a large number of leading French and English men of business who make it their special task to promote the *entente cordiale* on the industrial and commercial side. Sir Francis Bertie entertained the English visitors at the Embassy and attended the principal functions given in their honour, at all of which most cordial speeches were exchanged. The Lord Mayor and his suite left Paris yesterday morning on their return to London pretty well tired out, it may be supposed, after the festivities and gaieties of their visit. The Lord Mayor, in fact, did partly succumb to fatigue on Wednesday when he felt too indisposed to attend a dejeuner at La Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne. After all his Lordship is a man of 75 and during his year of office, now shortly expiring, has attended no less than 280 official banquets. At one of the official dinners attended by the Lord Mayor in Paris it was announced that an Anglo-French exhibition on a very extensive and comprehensive scale would be opened at Shepherd's Bush, in West London in 1908.

THE "LUTIN."

The British and French navies have again had an opportunity of fraternal co-operation owing to the unfortunate loss of the French submarine *Lutin* which sank in 115 feet of water off Bizerta and never reappeared on the surface. She had two officers and 14 men on board. Immediately, on hearing of the disaster, Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the British Mediterranean squadron, telegraphed to Bizerta, offering assistance by the loan of tugs and hoisting appliances from Malta in order to help in raising the *Lutin*: this was gratefully accepted and accordingly two cruisers and several tugs with every requisite, with some of which the French Naval Depot at Bizerta was in fact unprovided, quickly arrived at Bizerta where they rendered valuable help.

M. Sarrien, the French Premier, has just tendered his resignation owing to ill health, although the overpowering personality of M Clemenceau, the Minister of the Interior, may also have something to do with the Premier's retirement. There is bound to be a sharp ministerial crisis since the President can hardly help calling upon M. Clemenceau to form a new ministry in which case M. Bourgeois, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who also commands a respectable following in the Radical party and is not in agreement with M. Clemenceau, would not work under the latter and would probably be joined by M. Etienne, Minister of War, and M. Poincare, Minister of Finance. M. Clemenceau is a fierce adversary of M. Juaris, the Socialist leader, and this struggle between Republicans and Socialists can only increase in bitterness.

THE "HUMANITE."

The organ of M. Juaris, which is on the point of collapsing owing to want of funds, has received a contribution of £1,000 from Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader. This sort of international fraternity, with Germans especially, will not however, be to the taste of French republicans, more even perhaps to all French Socialists. The Socialist extremists here as elsewhere do not appear to realise that the triumph of internationalism over nationalism is as yet a very long way off.

THE BERLIN HOAX.

All the world will be intensely amused at the audacious hoax which has been perpetrated this week, at Koepenick, an eastern suburb of Berlin, by an impudent rascal, masquerading as a Captain of Prussian Foot Guards and in that guise commandeering a number of soldiers and officials in order to enable him to rob the Municipal Treasury of the town. This man, Adolf Milner by name, born in America of German parentage, served at one time as non-commissioned officer in the German army but afterwards fell into disreputable courses and was sentenced to a year's penal servitude for swindling. He conceived a plan requiring real genius to devise and perfect nerve and judgment to carry out, but his chief reliance—amply justified as it proved—was upon the unquestioning, unresisting, not to say abject obedience, with which anybody in uniform inspires the ordinary German and more particularly the Prussian. Herr Milner, a man about 60, of gentlemanly appearance, got himself up in the correct uniform of a Captain of the 4th Regiment of Prussian Guards, one of the Emperor's own, particular regiments. Thus attired, he met fourteen men of the Guards returning from drill and commanded them to follow him to Koelpenick to make some important arrests by order of the Emperor. His uniform, his haughty military voice, and the perfect assurance and self-possession of his manner, imposed upon the soldiers who obeyed his order without question, as indeed they were bound to do under the Army regulations. On reaching Koepenick the 'Captain' after having the Burgomaster and Treasurer of the town arrested and sent by carriage to the Guard-house, opposite the Royal Palace in Berlin, demanded from the employes of the Municipality all the cash there was in hand. Everybody obeyed him without question, the Grenadiers whom he commandeered, their non-commissioned officer, the station officials, the local gendarmes, the Police Inspector and the Police Sergeant, whom he told off to keep order while he was emptying the till, which contained about £200. All accepted his loud voice, unfaltering orders and overbearing rudeness to the Burgomaster and Treasurer as convincing proofs that he was what he pretended to be a Captain of the premier regiment of the German army. Having seized the cash the Captain put it in a bag which he secured with the official seal with all due formality and then calmly walked to the station acknowledging the respectful salutations of the crowd. From the station he took train to Berlin and vanished. The police however had a photograph of him taken during his convict days, and this was identified by an assistant in a clothier's shop in Berlin where Milner had bought a civilian suit.

THE HOHENLOHE DIARY.

Political and diplomatic circles in all the great European States have been stirred to their depths by the publication at Stuttgart and Leipsic of the memoirs of the late Prince Hohenlohe, who until his death in 1901 at the age of 83, occupied the highest positions in the German public service at home and abroad. European Courts and European politics had no secrets for the Statesman born in the purple of princely rank, who was German Ambassador to France 1874 to 1885, Statthalter of Alsace Lorraine 1885 to 1894, and Imperial Chancellor in succession to Caprivi 1894 to 1900. He was the trusty adviser both of Prince Bismarck and the old Emperor William besides being held in the highest esteem by the late Queen Victoria and the Emperors of Austria and Russia. His ability, his straightforward character, and his penetrating judgment were recognised by every Court in Europe, and there is reason to believe that the adoption of his wise and conciliatory views would have given a safer direction to German policy after the death of the old Kaiser than those of Bismarck or of the present Emperor after the latter had thrown off the Bismarckian yoke. Considerations of space preclude me from attempting to make anything like an adequate selection of textual extracts from these most interesting memoirs and I content myself therefore with a summary notice indicating their general tenour. They consist of two large volumes in diary form published by Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, a younger son of the deceased statesman, who was assisted in the arrangement and editing of manuscript by Professor Curtius in accordance with the wishes of the late Prince. It is not to be doubted that the writer of the memoirs left precise instructions as to the time and manner of their issue to the public. Prince Hohenlohe, who during life was in touch with the whole home and foreign policy of the Empire, deals with all the foreign relations of Germany and with Bismarck's changeful, not to say treacherous, attitude towards Great Britain, Russia, France and Austria. Revelations, sometimes amazing, generally piquant and not unfrequently astonishingly indiscreet, considering that many of the exalted or eminent personages concerned are still living, occur in these pages which lay bare the whole history of the breach between Bismarck and his Imperial Master (William II), who had become heartily sick of his 'Mayor of the Palace' and keenly resented the rudeness, even brutality, of the Bismarcks—father and son—we are made acquainted with the Court intrigues which darkened the life of the Empress Frederick from the time that the health of the Emperor her husband began to decline, and the humiliations which she suffered at the hands of the Bismarcks and their henchmen—also how Time, the avenger, brought Bismarck to her feet a suppliant for her protection after his fall from power. Ample confirmation is given to what is already known of the set purpose of Bismarck in 1875 to make war upon France despite the pathetic opposition of the aged Kaiser who pleaded that he was too old to enter upon another war. It was only the interposition of Queen Victoria and the Tsar which prevented the execution of Bismarck's nefarious plot. 1879 was another period of serious danger for Franco-German relations, always arising from

THE RELENTLESS HOSTILITY OF BISMARCK

towards France and his desire to crush her before she became too strong. This policy, which has been more or less followed up to the present time, was to isolate France by preventing her from making any alliances and to foment distrust between her and England. Hence French susceptibilities in Egypt and West Africa were worked upon and France was encouraged to pursue a policy of expansion in Africa to take Tunis and even Morocco in the idea that she would be brought to regard the fulfilment of these ambitions as a substitute for Alsace Lorraine. The Memoirs do not throw a pleasant light upon the methods of German diplomacy which are shown to have been, as they may still be, tortuous and unscrupulous—Germany in fact seems to have been neither a loyal friend nor a generous enemy, and certainly the disclosures made will not tend to diminish the distrust generally felt towards her. Prince Hohenlohe, whether consciously or unconsciously, deals the last and cruellest blow at the Bismarckian legend, but the present German Emperor comes out with gain rather than loss from the welter of political and diplomatic intrigue exposed by these disclosures. The publication is generally regarded as a political scandal of the first class, and the sensation which it has produced in Germany is indescribable. No exalted personage and no leading political or diplomatic light among the Prince's contemporaries escapes some caustic or amusing reference or some touch of personal description. No small flutter and dismay have been caused among high personages still living who find themselves thus exhibited.

The Emperor William is furious at the publication of the memoirs and has telegraphed to the elder of the late Prince's sons condemning it in the strongest possible terms in consequence of which Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, the responsible party, has resigned his position as Regional President of Upper Alsace. The deceased Prince is supposed in some quarters to have desired to warn his countrymen of the perilous rottenness undermining the supreme direction of the affairs of the fatherland under which Germany might at any moment be plunged into a sanguinary war utterly distasteful to the nation. He wished to expose the tangle of intrigue, court jealousy, friction and mismanagement in which personal Government in Germany had resulted.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 2.

All last week was taken up by the Assault-at-Arms—a very dull amusement to most on-lookers. Most of the prizes fell to men in the Deccan Horse and Deccan Infantry stationed at Bolarum. Prizes were also won by the R. H. A., Manchester Regiment, and the R. F. A. The trick riding of the 2nd Deccan Horse was very good.

The Tugs-of-War were much appreciated by the men, who helped on their comrades by cheers and cries of "One more effort." The Officers of the Manchester, Rajputs, and Hyderabad Contingent Regiments were "At Home" on consecutive days, and the Royal Artillery on the last day, Saturday, when the prizes were presented by Mrs. Hamilton after a short speech given by General Hamilton. The prizes were very nice and were presented by Mr. Frankel, Messrs. Phillimore & Co., Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Messrs. Spencer & Co., Messrs. Curselje & Co., Messrs. Shaik Osmer & Co., and Messrs Ramreddy & Co.

There was quite a brilliant gathering on Saturday, most of the ladies in the station being present and some pretty frocks were worn.

There are a number of new arrivals from England. We noticed Mrs. Hobson, looking very well in a lovely lace coat over a white skirt, worn with a black hat with feathers. Miss Casson Walker also wore a most becoming and handsome pale-blue hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley has returned from his tour and Miss Bayley, who has just come out from England, has brought all the freshness of youth with her, and that peculiarly attractive charm that only an English girl possesses. Mrs. Bayley, we believe, has gone to Simla. Sir Denzil Ibbetson has paid us a flying visit, but as it was of a private nature, there was no salute, nor any public demonstration. The Resident had a small party of friends to meet him at dinner at the Bolarum Residency, and H. H. the Nizam also gave a small dinner party at his City Palace.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Stokes gave an "At Home" at her house at Trimulgherry. The house and grounds were beautifully lighted and it was quite the best "Al Fresco" entertainment that has been given here for some time. It was a most lovely night, warm and balmy, and everything that could have been thought of was arranged for the amusement of the 250 guests. Bridge tables, of course, were in evidence and were full the whole evening. Everyone appreciated the singing: Mr. Barns sang a Scotch song. Mr. Worgan delighted us with his rich and powerful voice, and Miss Macquoid's singing needs no comment. This highly gifted young lady always charms her audience with her versatile talents. Mrs. Pedder's rendering of the "Old Garden" was very effective; her rich voice sounded so well in the open air. She also has great command over her voice and the modulation of it. Her notes sounded powerful and full without being strained, which so many are tempted to do when singing in the open air. There were several pianists. Several of the ladies wore black, I suppose, to save their better frocks from the dust of the walks. Mrs. Hankin looked very handsome in white satin. Mrs. Patton-Bethune, in palebleu, covered with lovely lace and some very nice turquoise ornaments. Mrs. Dunlop in a handsome blue brocade with lace. Mrs. Pedder in a yellow dress, veiled with Mousliu de Soie Mrs. Lane in blue, Miss Stewart and Miss Bailey, both looked very well in white satin. Miss Dennis, Miss Person, Miss Ryan in cream colour; and last, but not

ENGLISH DREAD OF SOCIALISM.

SHOWN IN SWEEPING CONSERVATIVE VICTORIES.

In the Municipal Elections in London and the Country.

UNIONIST CALL TO ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

To-day's results of the Borough Council elections accentuate the sweeping victory of the Moderates in London. The Progressives and Labourites have everywhere been routed. A notable example is Westminster, where one Progressive has been returned compared with seventeen in 1903. Hitherto 283 were the Moderate gains in London. The Moderates in the Provinces have scored big successes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

All the papers comment upon the surprising results of the Municipal elections, which indicated the fact that only two London Boroughs had Progressive majorities.

The Liberal newspapers, while attributing the defeat to lavish expenditure, said that the Moderates use the Conservative Political Machinery in their attempt to recapture London.

They admit that the public dread Socialism which has induced the adoption of a truculent tone by the Labourite speakers.

The Conservative newspapers consider the results as indicative of growing dissatisfaction with the present Liberal Government.

They warn the Unionists that the call to arms may come when least expected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech last night, said that the London results of the Municipal elections, showed that the country was beginning to see through the platitudinous pretences whereby the Government obtained office.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Return of Captain Peary.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Advices have reached Hopedale (Labrador) that the Arctic Explorer Captain Peary is returning, and that he had reached 87·6 degrees (farthest) in his voyage to the North.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The explorer Peary's homeward voyage was an incessant battle with ice and storms. No death of illness occurred, though sometimes they were starving and compelled to eat their dogs.

The expedition left New York on the 16th July, 1905.

GREAT STORM IN THE RIVIERA.

Heavy Losses.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Great damage has been done by a storm and tidal wave in the Riviera. Nine torpedo boats were wrecked at Toulon and the shipping suffered severely.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The damage done by the storm in the Riviera was most extensive at seven ports in the vicinity of Toulon, and latest advices show that many families are destitute. The Military and Nava authorities are endeavouring to obtain Government aid for the sufferers.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Well Known Politicians Deported to Siberia.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Fifteen members of the Council of Labour including the well-known and able President M. Khroustaleff, who conducted the revolutionary movement at St. Petersburg a year ago, have been sentenced to exile in Siberia.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

M. Davidoff, president of the hotel section of the reactionary Union of the Russian people, has been arrested at St. Petersburg.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Friendly Negotiations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A semi-official statement, published simultaneously at Rome and Vienna, says that M. Aehrenthal and Signor Tittoni, exchanged a friendly declaration, resulting in an agreement to proceed in full accord for the purpose of rendering even more cordial and more intimate the excellent relations between the two Governments.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived at Malaga and had a most enthusiatic reception Prince Louis of Battenberg welcomed them at the station. The town was dressed with Anglo-Spanish flags.

ARREST OF A JAPANESE AT MANILA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A despatch from Manila states that a Japanese has been arrested there who is supposed to be an Engineer Officer. He was discovered making maps of the railway, rivers, and bridges.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Another Victory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3

The South Africans have beaten Gloucester by 23 to nil.

MILLIONAIRE PHILANTHROPIST.

STRANGE CAREER OF THE LATE MR. HERRING.

Financier's Rise from the Counter of a Boiled-beef Shop.

A FORTUNE OF £2,000,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The death is announced of Mr. George Herring, the well known philanthropist.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 3.

The papers publish columns of romance of the late Mr. Herring's life. His origin is obscure. He was a carver in a boiled beef shop, a most successful bookmaker, then he was associated with financiers, such as Mr. Bischoffsheim and Sir Ernest Cassel, and throughout showed the strictest integrity.

His fortune, despite his liberality, is estimated at fully £2,000,000 sterling.

[The late Mr. George Herring resided at Putteridge Park, a beautiful domain in Bedfordshire. He was well-known in the City as Chairman of the City of London Electric Lighting Company and Electric and General Investment Co., while he had large interests in Welsh Mines and Indian gold mining ventures. He was treasurer and benefactor of the North-West London Hospital; he had built and endowed a Haven of Rest for gentlefolk who were brought to poverty through misfortune; and in a hundred other ways he utilised his wealth for the alleviation of the sufferings of those less happily placed than himself. Scores of philanthropic institutions will miss his ready help.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. CLEMENCEAU'S DECLARATION.

Franco-Russian Alliance to be Maintained.

SEPARATION LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

M. Clemenceau in the declaration, which he reads in the Chamber of Depentries on Monday, asserts that the Cabinet intends to maintain the Franco-Russian Alliance and the precious friendships formed by France who will continue to pursue with the Powers the straightforward policy which has enabled her to take one of the first places in the world and which she will support with her defensive forces.

The Separation Law will be applied without persecution but firmly.

Numerous extensive reforms dealing with the income tax and old age pensions are foreshadowed.

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

A Nationalist Victory.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

In the election at Galway for replacing Mr. Devlin who has retired, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Nationalist has been elected having polled 983 against Mr. Shawe Taylor the Devolutionist who polled 557.

Fighting with shillelaghs went on all day, the police being powerless.

MR. ASQUITH AT MANCHESTER.

Education Bill and Orange Free State.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Manchester yesterday said that the Government intended without delay to endow the Orange River State with a very fully constituted system of self-government.

Mr. Asquith criticised, in very strong terms, the action of the House of Lords in reconstituting the Education Bill passed by the House of Commons.

He declared that the Government would not yield if it could, and could not if it would.

TRADE JEALOUSIES.

Hindu and Mahomedan Merchants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 3.

The jealousies of rival merchants, carrying on business in the Allahabad Cantonments recently formed the subject of an interesting trial before Colonel Dennys, the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad.

On the complaint of one Noor Mahomed a well-to-do shop-keeper, Mata Prasad, another prosperous merchant, was summoned to answer a charge of giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, and his son was charged with abetting the same.

It was alleged that some time ago two soldiers of the South Stafford Regiment reported to their Commanding Officer that Noor Mahomed sold them mineral waters which were unfit for consumption, but the very next day they stated that they had received a bribe of Rs. 16 from Mata Prasad to make a false report with the object of getting Noor Mahomed ousted from the Cantonments.

The soldiers were sentenced to 14 days' cells each by the Military Authorities, and Noor Mahomed, coming to hear of this, instituted proceedings against Mata Prasad and his son before the Cantonments Magistrate.

The defence contended that the case was the result of trade jealousy and was being engineered by a strong Mahomedan faction in the Cantonment Bazar headed by the complainant, who was anxious to monopolise the business as against Mata Prasad, he being a Hindu trader. The Cantonment Magistrate found that the two Privates, who were the only witnesses of the alleged offer of bribe, were accomplices in the offence, and consequently it would be dangerous to convict the accused on their uncorroborated testimony, and for these reasons he discharged them.

CROP AND RELIEF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Corrected figures of the number of persons in receipt of relief show that the numbers for the whole country have diminished since the previous week by 34,695 to 63,397.

In the United Provinces, relief operations have been closed, except in Gorakhpur, and prospects in that district (except of the rice crop, which is suffering from want of rain and where the crops were destroyed by floods) are good, and prices remain high owing to exports.

The condition of cotton is bad in the Lyallpur district and the outturn is poor in the Amritsar and Shahpur districts of the Punjab.

Locusts have appeared in different parts of the country, but generally did little or no damage.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

CONFERENCE SIGNS THE TREATY.

Britain Maintains the Right to Organise Her Own System.

FRENCH TRUE TO THE ENTENTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Wireless Telegraph Treaty will be signed on the 3rd November. Great Britain has carried the day in connection with the contentions in Article III maintains a free hand to organize her own system, which has been loyally backed by France, Japan and Italy, the French often supporting us against their own convictions. Article III compels coastal stations and ships to exchange messages irrespective of the system. Great Britain carried an important amendment empowering each country to exempt stations at will.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Wireless Telegraph Convention has been signed.

THE PUNJAB ALIENATION ACT.

Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 3.

The Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Bill, which has just been introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council, is an attempt to remedy a series of defects in the original Bill, brought to light by six years' experience.

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the first and most important amendment contemplated is the abolition of the "statutory agriculturist." Experience has shown that there are grave objections to the continued existence of this artificial entity. The fundamental objection is that the "statutory agriculturist, in many cases, is not an agriculturist at all, being, in fact, a Bania who holds agriculturist land.

In the structure of the rural society in the Punjab, a Bania is a Bania even though he may have held land in a village for thirty or forty years, whereas the express object of the original Alienation Act was to close the door against the acquisition of the lands of agricultural tribesmen by Banias.

The clause in favour of "statutory agriculturists" leaves the door wide open to a few favoured ones of the debarred class.

Moreover, the inclusion of the statutory agriculturist has led to great difficulties in the working of the Act.

LATER.

In connection with the present Amendment of the Punjab Alienation Act, it is also intended to repeal the provision regarding the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council before a tribe is notified as an Agricultural tribe.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Walker explains:—

The Act is no longer an experimental one, and the Local Government may now be well left to decide what tribes shall be notified. The question has become a purely local one, full of local detail, and it is thought that the Local Government may be left to freely exercise the power of admitting tribes to the protection of the Act. Such admissions are now the more necessary in consequence of the abolition of the "statutory agriculturist."

Another amendment is to include in the definition of "unalienable land" all "occupancy rights in land." The definition of "permanent alienation" is also to be amended so as to include grants of occupancy rights and gifts of land for religious or charitable purposes.

The policy of treating these gifts in a liberal spirit and in a manner which is likely to be approved by popular sentiment, is maintained by a proviso that "sanction shall be given when the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the permanent alienation is a gift for a religious or charitable purpose, whether made *inter vivos* or by will."

SIMLA SECRETARIAT OFFICES.

Active Preparation to Push the Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 3.

It is understood that the building operations in connection with the new Secretariat Offices on the Kennedy House Estate, Simla, will extend over two years. Plans are under preparation and the demolition of the existing buildings will shortly take place. An allotment of funds will be made to ensure the steady continuance of the work when once begun.

The Railway Board, the Head-quarters of the Post Office and of various minor departments, will be given accommodation in the new offices. This will serve to release the various houses in Simla now occupied by officials and their clerical establishments.

THE DURBAR AT AGRA.

Visitor's Camp to be Provided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

It is intended to have a visitors' camp at Agra during the Durbar, where full accommodation will be given in return for fixed rates of payment.

There will also be space provided where the visitors desirous of pitching their own tents and catering for themselves will be permitted to go into camp. Applications should be made forthwith in each case to the officer in charge to the Viceroy's Camp at Agra.

CASE OF TORTURING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

Seetla Sahai, a Parnida of Babu Jagdish Singh has just been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for torturing a Pahsi to compel him to pay a sum of Re. 1 due for rent. The pahsi was compelled to stand one hour in the sun with his legs wide apart, while the peons beat him with lathis, and when he fell down Seetla Sahai joined the peons in beating him. The peons were also convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

MR. MORLEY AND INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

Dacca, November 3rd.—On Friday the 2nd instant, after the Jumma *namaz* thanksgiving, prayers were offered in every Mosque for Mr. Morley, for once again announcing that the partition of Bengal was a settled matter.

The fact created great rejoicing among the Mahomedans and the festivities were being withheld owing to the Ramazan.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. Risley, Home Secretary, will leave Simla on the 7th instant and reach Bombay on 9th. After seeing new arrangements there for Mahomedan pilgrims and inspecting ships which carry them to Jeddah, he will proceed to Mahableshwar to consult with the Local Government on various matters of public interest including the Bombay Improvement Act.

GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

ELECTIONEERING AMENITIES.

Mr. Hearst, the Newspaper Millionaire, Severely Criticised.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

Political excitement in New York is unparalleled owing to President Roosevelt having, through Mr. Secretary Root, denounced Mr. Hearst as a self-seeking demagogue, primarily responsible, through the inflammatory newspapers, for Mr. McKinley's assassination. Mr. Hearst's newspaper calls Mr. Root a contemptible employer of corrupt corporations.

In Wall street the betting is four to one on Mr Hughes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The campaign for the Governorship of New York surpasses all previous elections in America for passion and vehemence—epithets of "liar, sneak, blackguard and rowdy" being constantly exchanged.

President Roosevelt, being unable to personally participate, has commissioned Secretary Root to declare publicly that Mr. Hearst's election would injure and discredit honest labour and honest capital.

Mr. Root has denounced Mr. Hearst as a deliberate demagogue, an exploiter of sensationalism, and an apologist for the murderer of President McKinley and stirrer up of useless discontent.

After Mr. Root's speech, the betting in Wall Street in favour of Mr. Hughes advanced to 4 to 1.

[No young American millionaire has ever been so pilloried as Mr. Hearst has been in the present election campaign for the Governorship of New York State. National interest in the contest increases daily. A notable feature is the failure of Mr. Hearst's fellow-Congressmen, belonging to the Democratic Party, to make speeches in his behalf, and the situation in which he has been placed amounts practically to political ostracism.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the poet and editor of the *Century*, in a published letter, arraigns Mr. Hearst for attempting to buy his way to the Presidency. "Withdraw Hearst's newspapers," the letter runs, "his paid lawyers and agents, from the field, and the bottom would be out of his campaign for the Governorship and his attempt upon the Presidency. Such a state of things has never existed before in American politics, nothing so undignified, nothing so contemptible."

Mr. Gilder, who has been an ardent supporter of the working men, warns them against fraudulent leadership. He expresses amazement that any person of intelligence could be cajoled into talking about economic issues, when the overwhelming issue is, "Shall Hearst be permitted to finance and scheme himself into the presidency?" Mr. Gilder adds that he would willingly lay down his life rather than see Mr. Hearst attain the Presidency by such methods.

One of the most interesting features of the political situation is the view that some Radicals have of Mr. Hearst. There is published in Washington one of their organs called "The Public," which is supported by the Single Taxers, the advocates of the initiative and referendum, Government ownership, and other policies, all of which, however, fall short of Socialism. *The Public* while advising Radicals in New York to vote for Mr. Hearst, presents this analysis of the candidate's record:—

There are many difficulties in the way of a choice to men who see in Mr. Hughes at the best a stalking horse for plutocracy, yet recognize in Mr. Hearst a political self-seeker, who, though he often leads good causes, seldom if ever prefers his cause to himself.

The weakness of Mr. Hearst in this respect must be conceded. He has done work, and good work, for causes in which we are all interested. Without his aid the municipal ownership movement in Chicago, for instance, would have been killed off long ago. But it has become notorious that he never works faithfully for a cause, whether philanthropic or political, unless his own portrait is stamped upon it. Whatever tends to promote his own ambitions, he helps; but whatever promises no reward of that kind, he is apt to wither with neglect or to kill by direct attack. If he wants a man, he reaches out for him and puts him into his pocket if the man consents; if the man does not consent, he knocks him out of the way and goes on to the next one he wants.

In New York, after vigorously promoting the organization of the Labour movement in local politics, which had Henry George for its standard-bearer as candidate for Mayor, the Hearst papers abandoned the movement at the point of its highest effectiveness.

In Chicago his help in the election of Mayor Dunne in the municipal ownership campaign was indispensable, and generously and effectively given; but since Mayor Dunne's refusal to be a Hearst bond-servant in politics and official administration, though he has recognized Mr, Hearst's reasonable claims perhaps too generously, Mr. Hearst's newspapers have been silent when their help was most needed, and obstructive when opportunity offered; and this to the extent even of jeopardizing the municipal ownership policy.

In these circumstances, it is no wonder that many men who believe in the things for which Mr. Hearst professes to stand, hesitate to support him at the polls. If the question before the progressive voters of New York were Hearst's personality and nothing else, we should recoil from advising a single voter to support him.]

PRINCE VON BULOW.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

Reports are current in Berlin to the effect that Prince Bulow's retirement is impending.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Delegate Johnson's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, one of the Delegates, has presented to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce a Report on the Sixth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, held in London, in July last.

Mr. Johnson details the instructions given by the Committee of the Chamber to the Delegates and the action taken by the Delegates on these instructions. He adds that it cannot fail to be noticed from the above brief report that the Cawnpore Delegates took only a silent part in the proceedings of the Congress. The instructions sent to them by the Committee were presumably drafted under directions of Mr. McRobert, the President of the Chamber, and he was the only Delegate who was in any way responsible for their issue. It would appear, therefore, as if the duty primarily devolved upon him of seeing that the instructions of the Committee were carried out, either by himself or one or other of his co-delegates. This was unfortunately done. Throughout the Congress Mr. McRobert voted as he thought proper without either considering or consulting his co-delegates.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3,

The total approximate earnings of all the Indian Railways for the period 1st April to the 20th of October, 1906, amount to 2,290 lakhs against 2,200 lakhs for the same period last year, so that there has been an improvement of 90 lakhs for all Railways.

In the case of State and Guaranteed Railways, the improvement amounts to 71 3/4 lakhs, and in the case of all other Railways to 18 lakhs.

MESSRS. BINNY'S FAILURE.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. OPEN AT MADRAS.

Other Temporary Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., of Calcutta, intend to open a Branch Office at Madras, with Mr. C. J. Kerr as Manager, and will conduct the business of the British India Steam Navigation Co. from Monday in a portion of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s Offices.

All the business, excepting banking, is now being carried on, as usual, on behalf of the late firm of Messrs. Binny and Co.

Mr. W. A. Turner has been appointed Temporary Agent of the Standard Life Assurance Co.

Mr. J. Wilson has been similarly appointed for the Burma Oil Company.

Messrs. Best and Co. have been appointed local Agents of the P. & O. Co.

From what we can learn the failure of Arbuthnot & Co. will be a very serious blow to many people in the Madras Presidency, where it appears to be the practice for persons to deposit money at interest with private firms. As a rule writes "Max" in *Capital* people are not confiding in Bengal, and deposits of this nature are chiefly confined to the Joint Stock and other banks, whose accounts, duly audited by Chartered Accountants, are published once and sometimes twice in the year. The liabilities of Arbuthnot and Co. are put down at Rs. 3 crores, or 2 millions sterling, and the first reason assigned for their suspension, namely, the stoppage of P. Macfadyen & Co., London does not appear to be borne out by the telegrams from London. On the contrary it would seem that the London firm suspended, and Mr. P. Macfadyen committed suicide owing to the inability of the Madras firm to make remittances.

It seems to me that there should be a very searching inquiry into the causes which have lead to this failure, and the question that calls for answer appears to be this:—When was the last balance sheet made out and what was then the position of the firm? I take it that a balance-sheet was made out every year, for the neglect of this necessary precaution would be little short of criminal. Later advices state that the failure was consequent upon the attempted withdrawal of deposits; but deposits are almost invariably made for fixed periods, and every banker should have enough cash to meet his ordinary current accounts. There was no run on the firm.

The firm of course cannot file its schedule for some time. Six weeks will probably be found quite insufficient to prepare the list of creditors and debtors and the cash account for the past twelve months. But some rough idea of the position of affairs should be furnished without delay.

My experience of failures of this kind, and I have seen a few, is this: that the secured creditors will get a reasonable dividend, the unsecured little or nothing. I shall indeed be glad to find it is different in this case. The public will do well to withhold their sympathy from the partners, until the true facts are before them. The persons to be sympathised with are those unfortunates who, trusting to the honour and respectability of the firm, invested their savings therein and have lost their all.

It is stated that the ordinary shares of Arbuthnots Industrials, of the face value of Rs. 25,00,000, are available. Are they? And what are they worth if they are? They can only be available if they have not been hypothecated or pledged, and it seems curious that with such a valuable asset the firm should have suspended payment in this manner. Arbuthnots Industrials appears to have been turned into a Company in November 1904. Rs. 25 lakhs in ordinary shares were made over to Arbuthnot & Co and the *other vendors* to the Company, and there was an issue of Rs. 10 lakhs of 6 per cent preference shares, of which Rs. 5 lakhs were privately subscribed and Rs. 5 lakhs offered to the public. If my information is correct the public did not respond. I have not seen any report of accounts of these "Industrials," and I rather fancy that had they done well, a report would have found its way to this office.

Altogether I do not like the look of affairs, and would advise the unsecured creditors to be prepared for the worst. People in the know formed their opinion of this firm years ago, and are not surprised at the present collapse; it was foretold. There is absolutely no discontrason assigned for the collapse, and Government should consider whether the law should not be altered so that firms who carry on a business on capital supplied by the public should be compelled to have their accounts periodically audited and published.

Since writing the above I notice that the Official Assignee has obtained the sanction of the Court to the employment of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, the well-known Calcutta Chartered Accountants, to make up a statement of affairs. I gather also that Arbuthnots Industrials had all their cash with Arbuthnot & Co. As, however, Arbuthnot & Co. are said to hold all the Ordinary shares and a considerable number of the Preference, the Industrial Company should come on all right, for no doubt their articles of association give them a lien on these shares for the debt of Arbuthnot & Co. In fact they should have a preferential claim. I notice that the "Industrials" made a profit; for the year ended 30th September 1905 of Rs. 3,51,483.

PRIVATE *V.* MERCANTILE BANKING.

The failures of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and Messrs. Binny & Co. have unfortunately come as a sad surprise to the many depositors who, in fair or ill report, pinned their faith on the high character and integrity of the best known partners in these businesses. It is to be feared, indeed, that the final catastrophe came somewhat unexpectedly upon the partners themselves; and even the sufferers by the calamity will not grudge their sympathy to those who have so suddenly been called upon to bow their heads in the dust. It is as yet impossible to form any reliable estimate of the liabilities of the two firms, although it is probable that the deposit amounted to the large aggregate of over three crores! No doubt the assets against these liabilities must possess very considerable value, although they may not be readily convertible into cash. This is, indeed, almost certain to be the case in businesses of this nature, which happily were almost unique of their kind at the present day, although to a minor extent Messrs. Binny & Co. suffered from the same disabilities. We do not say this with any idea of reproach; but the fact remains that very few firms now exist in India which combine Banking and Mercantile business under one roof. No doubt, when businesses of this nature were originally founded, conditions were very different. Banks pure and simple were practically unknown in India; remittances were only possible through the large mercantile houses, who, in early days carried on the finance of commerce in much the same manner in which now it is financed by the Exchange Banks; that is to say, houses such as Arbuthnots and Binnys in Madras, Forbes in Bombay, Crawford, Colvin, and others in Calcutta purchased bills against produce shipped homewards and sold their drafts against those purchases. The margins then were large, the profits ample, and the partners were—or soon became—wealthy capitalists, and naturally remitters became also depositors. All this has changed during the past 40 years. The Exchange Banks have stepped in with their larger capitals, and have practically monopolized the finance business; and the old fashioned mercantile firms have been driven to seek their profits (owing to the exigencies of changed circumstances) in more speculative transactions, firm offers of produce, advances on coffee estates, industrial investments, and so forth. The telegraph and the canal to some extent, have placed all traders on an equal footing, and put an end to the privileges enjoyed in the olden days when only capitalists and banking firms were able to enter upon the finance of trade. As pointed out, the house of Forbes, which at one time stood to Bombay in the same relation which Arbuthnots did to Madras and whose business was of a similar nature, collapsed some thirty-seven years ago; and that Arbuthnots and their important neighbours have stood to this day, says much for the confidence which was placed in them by Madrassees and for the skill with which the partners have endeavoured to adapt themselves to the changes brought about by time. The end has come, as in our opinion it was bound to come except by a miracle; but we none the less sympathise with those who have fought against the odds. Meantime we strongly deprecate the loose talk and writing which confuses such businesses as Arbuthnots with those of private bankers; we mean of those who engage in banking business, pure and simple. For instance there is obviously not the slightest analogy between the business of such firms as Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., or Messrs. King King & Co. and that of Arbuthnots. The two former firms are, as is well known, purely Bankers and Agents, and are not interested in trade, except indirectly and in a legitimate way as Bankers, and the failure of Arbuthnots can in no sense have any bearing or convey any warning, to those who have a preference for dealings with private bankers of this class. It is quite certain that Arbuthnots *qua* Bankers were an anachronism; and whilst every one must join in regretting their collapse, we cannot but realise that a divorce between Banking and Commerce was under the present conditions of business inevitable; and it is a thousand pities that this was not foreseen in time and the process of disruption brought about gradually instead of by the recent unpleasant cataclysm.—*Indian Investors' Referee*.

MADRAS GOVERNOR AT CHINGLEPUT.

Amending the Religious Endowment Act XX. of 1863.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The Governor of Madras accompanied by Major Glyn, Military Secretary, arrived at Chingleput by motor-car this morning and received Addresses of Welcome from the Chingleput Municipality and the District Association, Members of which were all assembled at the Reception Pandal in the compound of the District Court.

In course of reply the Governor said:—"You ask me, gentlemen, to consider the question of amending Act 20 of 1863, known, I think, as the religious Endowment Act. This is a very difficult subject. If you consider for a moment what the origin of the Act was and upon what it was based, you will see some reason for reluctance on the part of the Government of India to interfere very much with the Act. The Ordinance was based, on tolerance which England has always shown for the religious susceptibilities of her subjects to whatever race or whatever section of community they might belong. A determination to respect those susceptibilities, to interfere as little as possible with the creed or faith of any of her subjects is the object which we had in view in framing that ordinance. Its general principles are that the administration of affairs and funds of any religious institution should be vested in those who profess the faith of that institution and who are qualified to administer those institutions with regularity and fidelity. The Act, therefore, gives great latitude, but at the same time provides that where mismanagement is so gross or so flagrant as to be unmistakeable, remedy may be obtained in Court by those interested in any one of these institutions. The Law, as we view it to-day, may seem somewhat inadequate, somewhat cumbersome, but I am not sure that the fault lies so much in the Law as in the want of public spirit in the people to interest themselves in the welfare of their own institutions. I am not altogether satisfied that, given public spirit to put the machinery of the law in motion, it is not adequate to punish peccant trustees. At the same time, this question of amending the ordinance, which is, I know, by no means perfect, has been a constant subject of discussion, not only in Madras but in other parts of India and has been found difficult, so far, to arrive at any amendment which will be thoroughly satisfactory and which would not be misunderstood by the various religious sects of this country. I may say that the matter is one which is still being considered by the Government of India. I think, however, it is only fair that I should point out to you the difficulties there are in the way of making any amendment in the Ordinance and the due respect which we have for religious susceptibilities of all, and our desire not to depart from England's policy in that respect.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, NOVEMBER 3.

The Commander-in-Chief, being slightly indisposed, did not visit the Viceroy's Body-guard last evening. His Excellency's staff, including Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary; Captain Wylie, A.-D.-C., and the Medical Officer, drove to the Body guard lines however, in a drag with Captain Keighley.

The Orders for this parade were accordingly cancelled.

PARADE AT DEHRA DUN.

The Commander-in-Chief feeling better, a parade was held this morning. A little before 10 o'clock the troops of the Garhwar Brigade marched to the new Parade Ground in the following order:—First, a Battalion of the 9th Gurkhas, second, a battalion of the 9th Gurkhas, second a battalion of the 9th Gurkhas, first battalion second, and second Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas, and formed quarter columns, the massed bands being at centre of rear.

His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary, and Captain Wylie, A.-D.-C., appeared shortly after and inspected the troops; then they rode up to the Union Jack and saw the March Past in double Companies in order: first, second Gurkhas, second 2nd Gurkhas, first 9th Gurkhas, 2nd 9th Gurkhas up to the end of the Parade Ground, the band following up. Then all the four battalions reforming line, returned in quarter columns and were drawn up before His Excellency. A salute in review order followed.

His Excellency with Staff rode up and addressed a few words to the Officers and troops, when the four bands dispersed to their respective battalions and all marched back to the lines.

His Excellency and Staff then rode back to the General's bungalow.

The Officers present on parade included Colonel Hall, Commandant of the Garhwal Brigade; Colonels Shakespear and Hutchinson; Majors Colomb and Weddecombe; Major Edwards, Brigade Major; Captain Beach, D. A. A. G., etc.

After breakfast His Excellency will inspect the site of the new hospital at Bundarwalla and proceed thence by the main Cantonment Road bridge path, behind the old Rifle Butts, and ford to Birpur and Ghangoora, where he will lunch with the Officers, the 9th Gurkhas returning in the afternoon *viâ* Newton's Bridge and Ghari village.

Lord Kitchner will finally leave Dehra Dun by special train at 6 o'clock this evening,

DEHRA DUN, NOVEMBER 4.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff, accompanied by Colonel Hall, rode from the General's bungalow at 1 p.m, yesterday afternoon, to visit Birpur, where it is contemplated to establish Mountain batteries. After the inspection His Excellency lunched at the Mess with the Officers of the 1st the 2nd and the 3rd Gurkhas and returned to the General's bungalow at 4 p.m. changed his uniform and left in the General's carriage, driven by Colonel Hall to the Railway Station and arrived there at 5-40. Colonel Birdwood, the Military Secretary, and Captain Wyles, A.-D.-C following Lord Kitchener was escorted to the platform by Colonel Hall and Staff and was met there by Major Edwards.

After brief conversation with the Officers the Chief shook hands with those present and left by the special train at 6 o'clock for Digaghat *en route* to Katmandu, arriving at Lucknow on the 4th and Raxoul on the 5th instant with the Chief and suite except Colonel Tate, the Medical Officer who returns to Simla.

The Chief's departure was private. His Excellency appeared all right again when leaving Dehra Dun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

It has been decided to send the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment to Aden of by the Royal Indian Marine ship "Hardinge" direct from Madras instead of transhipping them at Bombay into the "Assaye."

The "Hardinge" will proceed from Aden to Mauritius to pick up the 11th Rajputs.

CORRIGENDA.—Major-General A. G. F. Browne C.B., D.S.O., commands 7th Meerut Division; Colonel L. M. Hall commands the Garhwal Brigade.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 2.

The report of the Labour Commission, which enquired into the conditions obtaining in Assam will probably be referred for opinion to the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, the members of which are intimately concerned with the question.

This procedure is the one best calculated to bring about a satisfactory solution of the points that been under consideration and will strengthen the hands of the Government in any action which they may take hereafter.

MESSRS. PARRY AND CO.

Chartered Accountants' Certificate of Solidity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

Messrs. Parry and Co. write to the *Madras Mail* to-day:—

In consequence of the general uneasiness at present existing in Madras, and in order to allay any unnecessary anxiety amongst our own Banking Constituents, we have thought it desirable to ask our Auditors, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta, to examine our financial position as on the 29th of October last. We append the Certificate which we have received from them:—

Dear Sirs,—As desired by you, we have examined the Financial Statement of your firm made on the evening of the 29th of October, and have tested the figures with the books and securities of the firm held in India as on that date, which have all been produced to us, and we have obtained cable verification for all those held in London.

In our opinion, the financial position of the firm, as disclosed in the Statement is a distinctly strong one, and shows a large surplus of realisable assets over liabilities.—Yours, etc.—LOVELOCK AND LEWIS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

Strengthening its Position.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The *Madras Times* publishes the following note this morning:—"We understand that the Government of Madras made certain representations last Tuesday to the Financial Department of the Government of India, in view of strengthening the financial position of the Bank of Madras.

The Bank itself is at present in as strong a position as it ever has been, and is able to meet any calls upon itself; but the object of the representations was to place it in a stronger position to give accommodation to the Mercantile community and finance trade generally. We understand that very satisfactory assurances have now been received from the Government of India.

SURG.-GEN. P. H. BENSON.

Joins Western Command.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MADRAS CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOV. 3.

Surgeon-General V. H. S. Browne, M. D., C. I. E. Surgeon-General with the Madras Government having returned from furlough to-day, Surgeon-General P. H. Benson, I. M. S., goes to Poona as P. M. O. of the Western Command.

Surgeon-General Benson was entertained at the Madras Club last night by the officers of the Indian Medical Service.

ARRIVAL OF THE DORSETS.

Portion Entrained for Wellington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

Half of the 2nd Dorsets, who arrived in Madras roadstead by the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* on Thursday evening were entrained to-day for Wellington. The remainder have been split up into detachments for Malapuram, Calicut, and Cannanore, and leave for their respective destinations to-morrow morning.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The following are the Kolar Gold Field Returns for the last month:—

Mysore (West) 2,167 tons of ore crushed, yielding 455 ozs. of gold, and 144 ozs. were obtained from 2,496 tons of tailings cyanided making a total of 599 ozs. compared with 487 ozs. for September and 505 ozs. for August.

RUBBER SYNDICATE FOR GOA.

Negotiations in Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 4.

Aboard "Prinz Ludwig" Colonel Wyllie and Dom Miguel Alarcao arrived yesterday from Goa and proceeded to Paradeniya. Being interviewed Colonel Wyllie said that if legal difficulties hindered securing land for the syndicate including himself Mr. Eardley Norton and others, Dom Miguel Alarcao agreed to concede a portion of his concession in the basin of the Candiaprar river. The headquarters will be at Durbandera in Embarbacem province which is easy of communication by river or road with coast, and by road with the Railways to Mormugao and Bangalore and Poona. The soil is said to be well suited for rubber cultivation.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER. 4.

The American squdron arrived here yesterday, "West Virginia," Maryland, and "Pennsylvania" anchoring outside the harbour, and "Colorada" entering to coal. *En route* from Bombay the squadron exchanged salutes with the "Hermes." Mr Money, the American Consul, whose seventieth birthday was yesterday, visited Admiral Brownson outside the harbour.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 4.

Sir Claude MacDonald homeward bound from Tokio called at

THE KARACHI HARBOUR.

Visit and Inspection by the Trustees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 3.

The annual inspection of the Karachi Harbour by the Port Trustees and those who are privileged to be their guests took place yesterday. The harbour presented an unusually gay and festive appearance as all the large vessels in the harbour, lying in long a string aside of the wharves were decorated with bunting in honour of the occasion, it being the first occasion since the work on the new wharves was commenced. "The Richmond Crawford" on which the trip was made was also decorated with flags and was draped round the sides at intervals as protection against the sun. The elite of the Karachi society were invited to enjoy the right royal hospitality of the Port Trustees as well as to witness the changes and improvements effected at Keamari during the current year. The event of the afternoon was the speech of the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O. when proposing the toast of our guests with which he associated the names of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband. In reviewing the work of the Trust, he said that the imports and exports had risen from 476 lakhs and 564 lakhs in 1885 to 706 lakhs and 861 lakhs in 1895 and 1,305 lakhs and 1,656 lakhs respectively, in 1905, and the income and expenditure in 1885-86 were, 602,000 and 3,27,000, in 1895-96 they were 940,000 and 1,138,000, and in 1905-06 23,78,000 and 19,06,000, respectively. Regarding the works carried out during the past year and which was necessitated by the ordinary expansion of the port, he mentioned the reclamation of the Pool at a cost of about four lakhs and the erection on that area of an immense shed at a cost of Rs. 160,000 for the storage of sugar. Purchase of the dredger "Edward Jackson" for eight lakhs, the preparation of two new berths at 8 1/2 lakhs and the purchase of 135 railway wagons and the erection of two large barges. Regarding the extraordinary works necessitated by the vast irrigation schemes in the Punjab, he referred to the report of the Advisory Committee and subsequent action thereon, which would result in the extension of the wharfage to accommodate 16 of the very largest steamers or 25 ordinarily large ones. This would cost 45 lakhs. The provision for the new export yard, covering an area of 150 acres and the new import yard would together cost 55 lakhs. Regarding the financial position of the trusts, they had a balance of 40 lakhs, and a reserve fund of 15 lakhs, and they had obtained the sanction of the Government to raise it to 25 lakhs.

The revenue for the current year is estimated at 26 1/2 lakhs, but for the first six months they had received 15 1/2 lakhs. The estimated expenditure was 20 lakhs, but only 8 1/2 were spent during the first six months. The property of the Trust was valued at 17 crores. He refuted the story told in the papers outside Sind of the supposed rivalry between Karachi and Bombay. Karachi has been cordially supported by the Government of Bombay, on which there were some officials most intimately connected with the port. Lastly he referred to the royal visit to Karachi and eulogised the officials Messrs. Jackson, Lynn and Cooper for the arrangements in connection therewith.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, responding to the toast, said that the satisfactory financial condition of the Trust was endorsed by the Accountant General, as before sanctioning the loan now about to betraised the Government of India took care to satisfy itself, by the best expert advice available. Karachi has been exceptionally fortunate in having a succession of public-spirited men of capacity and zeal, devoted to the development of the port as well as the succession of able officers to serve as Chairmen. He referred eulogistically to the late Chairman, Mr. Barrow, and his successor, Mr. Mules. All round were to be seen indications of the rapidity, with which Karachi had emerged from obscurity and he said he had the supreme honour of being commissioned to make the arrangements for the final departure of Their Royal Highnesses, which were carried out with the same perfection as that of everything connected with port had always been.

The recent visit of the Italian cruiser "Vesuvio" the commander of which obtained the permission of his Government, was a compliment to the port.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT a recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Secretary read a letter from the Bombay Government in connection with the report of the Committee recently appointed to consider the question of the alteration in Custom House arrangements necessitated by the construction of the new docks. Government invited the views of the Chamber as to which of the three sites for the Central Custom House proposed by the Committee, would best meet the requirements and convenience of the mercantile community. The Government letter and a plan of the grounds were duly circulated amongst the members for their opinion.

Resolution.—Government to be informed that the concensus of opinion was in favour of the new Custom House being situated near the Ballard Pier, and in this respect the site B suggested by Government was preferred to the other alternatives. Site B, however, was not considered suitable, partly on account of the fact that it would be in the way of any further dock extensions southwards, and partly because it would seriously interfere with the berth alongside the wharf to the east of it which the Chamber understood would be extensively used. The members of the Chamber were therefore of opinion that the site marked in the plan contiguous to the Ballard Pier, was the most suitable for the new Central Custom House, and that a Basin for Customs purposes could be constructed across the road directly to the south of it. The Committee added that if the present docks were to be extended in the future, as it was almost certain they would have to be within the next twenty years, the only available site for such a purpose would be to the south of the present Ballard Pier; and that they would therefore take this opportunity of protesting, on behalf of the mercantile community, against the proposed extension of the present Government Dock further towards the north. They accordingly requested that should, any such proposals, be brought forward hereafter, previous to any action being taken, the Chamber might be allowed to lay its views on the subject before Government.

Read letter from the Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, informing the Committee, in reply to their previous communication that it had been ascertained from His Majesty's Postmaster-General that Metric Weights were not generally used in the British Post Office. He further explained that the statutory rate of postage to be prepaid on letters from the United Kingdom for transmission to foreign countries was 2½d per ½ oz., which was the avoirdupois equivalent fixed by the Universal Postal Union for the Standard Metric unit for letters of 15 grammes, the corresponding rate from India being 2½ annas per ½ oz.: this method of fixing the equivalent for 15 grammes being slightly unfavourable to the United Kingdom and India in the case of letters 1 oz. being equal to 14·178 grammes. However, in the case of business papers, samples, etc., the avoirdupois equivalent of the Standard Metric unit of 50 grammes had been fixed at 2 oz. or1 56·693 grammes, so that in the case of these important classes of articles senders from the United Kingdom and India had a considerable advantage. The very slight disadvantage in the case of letters seemed to have been met by the British Post Office by treating letters prepaid with 2½d. and weighing only a very little more than 1/3 oz. as fully prepaid. The practice in the Indian Post Office had long been the same, and letters prepaid with 2 1/2 annas, and weighing only a very little more than 1/2 oz. were already treated as fully prepaid. The Deputy Director, however, added that this practice though not so far objected to by the foreign countries of destination, was, strictly speaking, without legal authority, and that any foreign postal administration would apparently be acting within its rights if it chose to tax such letters.

Resolution.—That in thanking the Deputy Director for the information, it should be pointed out that the practice followed by the Indian Post Office, by which letters prepaid with 2 1/2 annas, and weighing only a very little more than 1/2 oz. were treated as fully prepaid was practically unknown to the general public, and therefore not of much real use as it stood. That the Committee were still of opinion that to be of any benefit to the public, the concession which had already been announced in England should be extended to India, as suggested by them in their previous letter. That as regards the actual legality of the practice in vogue in Indian Post Offices, it was apparent from the announcement made by the Secretary to the Post Offices in London, that the British Post Office must have made the necessary arrangements in this respect with France and Germany: and that, therefore, the Committee considered that similar arrangements might be made by the Indian Postoffice with those countries, and the public be then informed the concerned.

SIR A. R. SIMPSON IN BOMBAY.

Sir Alexander R. Simpson, M. D., late Professor and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh—and a nephew of the distinguished scientist the late Sir James Simpson, who made his name famous throughout the world by the discovery of chloroform—arrived in Bombay on Friday last. He delivered an address on Saturday evening, at the Students' Free Reading Room, Girgaum Road.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan occupied the chair, and in introducing the distinguished lecturer, observed that Sir Alexander Simpson had come to India for the first time, but this was not the beginning of his interest in this country or in other countries of the East. He (the speaker) had known him for many years as an ardent friend of the people of the East. Sir Alexander had come to them after his onerous duties of professor in the University of Edinburgh, to which his name, as well as the name of his uncle, Sir James Simpson, had given great lustre. He was glad to introduce Sir Alexander to them, not only as a gentleman occupying a very high scientific position, but also as one who combined with scientific eminence, a high position amongst religious men and religious workers in Scotland. No one was better known in Scotland as a disinterested worker on behalf of his fellow countrymen than Sir Alexander Simpson.

Sir Alexander Simpson, who was most cordially received, said that he had long taken an interest in people other than his own. During the term of his professorship at the University of Edinburgh he had been closely associated in many ways with several Indian students. The associations with them brought him a perpetual reminder that they all belonged to one Father. They were all bound by sympathy; they were all brethren; and they longed after the same "something." Science had made many discoveries, and all the men of science knew that there had been a great plan in the making and development of the races of the world. Man was the noblest creation of God. In their primitive state they were all barbarians, savages and cannibals. They clothed themselves in wolves skin, and devoured each other. They were all fire-worshippers. The mighty power of the sun impressed them, and to appease the Fire-God, a fire was made and children sacrificed. They were rescued from that state by a higher and mighty power, which they could not see. That power taught them to seek something else to which their hearts turned instinctively. All great men were enthusiasts in religion. When Walter Scott lay on his death-bed he asked the nurse to fetch the book. What book asked the nurse? Sir Walter replied there was only one book, and that was the Bible.

On the motion of Mr. A. Monteath, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

MEETING OF PARSEES IN LONDON.

A SPECIAL general meeting of Parsee residents in Great Britain, called by the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe, was held in London on the 15th ult., when all the leading members of the community and many others were present at Palmerston House, Old Broad Street. Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee was in the chair.

The Chairman said both he and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree had received on the 8th inst. a telegram from the Zoroastrian community in Teheran stating: "By order of His Majesty the Shah, the Persian Parliament is fixed and Arbab Jamshed is elected representative for Parsees of Persia." This was a message which they both regarded as highly satisfactory, considering how it showed His Majesty's concern for the welfare of his Zoroastrian subjects. At the instance of the Bombay Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Persian Parsees and also at the request of the latter themselves, the Parsees in England had approached His Majesty with representations for their better treatment, and now that a valuable right was granted, it was right that they should express their thanks to His Majesty. He, therefore, submitted the following resolution to the meeting which was seconded by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree: "That the Parsi residents in Great Britain in a special meeting assembled have received with the greatest satisfaction a message from Teheran from the Zoroastrian community that the Zoroastrian subjects of Persia have been accorded by His Imperial Majesty the Shah the privilege of representation in the new Parliament established by order of His Majesty; and that one of their distinguished members, Arbab Jamshed, has been elected as their representative; and that this meeting is unanimously of opinion that the best thanks of the community be conveyed to His Majesty through his Prime Minister for this statesmanlike act of justice towards his Zoroastrian subjects."

The resolution was agreed to unanimously. The Shah's reply to Sir M. M. Bhavnaggree, received in London by wire on the 19th ult., was as follows:—"His Imperial Majesty is much pleased with your telegram, and thanks the Zoroastrian community for their kind wishes." The Chairman then said that since the invitations for the meeting were issued, the pleasing intelligence had been received of the appointment of Mr. D. D. Davur to the Bench of the High Court at Bombay, and he quite agreed with the suggestion made by Sir M. M. Bhavnaggree that a resolution congratulating Mr. Davur should be passed at the meeting.

A letter written by Sir M. M. Bhavnaggree to the Secretary to the following effect was then read. "The appointment of Mr. D. D. Davur to the High Court Bench at Bombay is the very first of a Parsee to that elevated position, and one which calls for a note of satisfaction from Parsees everywhere. I think it apt that Parsees here should express this sentiment, as it is a matter on which there could be no possible difference of opinion. I give notice that taking advantage of the general meeting called by you for next Monday for expressing thanks to the Shah, I shall suggest the adoption of a resolution to the following effect: That this general meeting of Parsees in Great Britain regards the appointment of Mr. Dinshah Dhanjibhoy Davur to a Judgship of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay with deep satisfaction—the appointment having a special significance from the fact of its being the first permanent nomination of a member of their community to the High Court Bench; and offers to Mr. Davur its hearty congratulations, and its best wishes for a prolonged, successful and useful career in that high position."

The resolution was moved by Mr. Barjor T. A. Dalal, I. C. S., in an eloquent speech, seconded by Mr. H. D. Cama, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. N. M. Cooper, and seconded by Dr. S. A. Kapadia, terminated the meeting.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE UNION MILLS, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the Union Mills, Limited, was held at its registered offices, Hummum Street, on Thursday last, Mr. F. R. Wadia Chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated:—The working of the mills for the year under report, has resulted in a profit of Rs. 176,767-4-2, including Rs. 70,101-2-3 being the amount of commission payable to the Agents for the year. Instead of this whole amount the agents have consented to receive Rs. 65,711 in 64 fully paid shares of Rs. 1,000 each and Rs. 1,711 in cash. Taking into consideration the present value of shares, viz., Rs. 450 per share the agents are receiving actually only Rs. 28,800+1,711 = in all Rs. 30,511 in place of the full commission of Rs. 70,101-2-3. This will leave a balance of Rs. 1,11,056-4-2 which with Rs. 1,974-13-2 being the balance of last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,13,031-1-4 available for distribution. The Directors recommend the appropriation of this amount as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 37,000; to be carried to engine and machinery deterioration account Rs. 70,000; to be carried to buildings deterioration account Rs. 5,000; to be carried forward Rs. 1,031-1-4; total Rs, 1,13,031-1-4. Messrs. Kaliandas Keshavdas and Runchhoddas Tribhovandas retire from the board under Clause 92 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election. Your property consisting of machinery, buildings and stock, is insured for Rupees 16,21,500. You are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The director's report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1906 were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 for fully paid up share was declared. Messrs. Kaliandas, Kashavdas and Runchoddas Tribhowandas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dwarkadas Oodhowjee and Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. On the motion of Mr. Keshavlal Murlidhar, seconded by Mr. Umbalal Pranjivandas, the shareholders, placed on record their deep sense of regret at the unexpected and untimely death of Sheth Kursondas Gopaldas, one of the agents of the company, who had by unremitting care and attention to the affairs of the Company rendered very valuable service; and the shareholders resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's brothers, Messrs. Raghunathdas and Vithaldas Gopaldas. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE MAHRATTA BRAHMIN.

THE extent of the ignorance which prevails in England regarding Indian affairs may be thought surprising; but even among English officials in India, who have spent twenty or thirty years in the country, it is uncommon to find men whose experience or reading carries them very much further afield than an acquaintance with that portion of the country in which their official destiny has placed them. In Bombay and the Central Provinces, a good deal is known of the history, characteristics, and abilities of the Mahratthas; but we venture to doubt whether, in other places, the same information and interest are to be found. The average man, serving out of Mahrastha, might be expected to hold opinions regarding Mahratta affairs, similar to those attributed to the British public by Mr. Murray, of the famous Publishing house, expressed in a conversation with Mr. Grant Duff, the author of "A History of the Mahrattas." Grant Duff had sent his manuscript to Mr. Murrry who had read and approved it; but he objected to the title. Grant Duff said in defence of it: "It is a history of the Mahrattas and only of the Mahrattas." To which Mr. Murray replied: "Who knows anything of the Mahrattas, and who cares to know? If you call it "The downfall of the Moghals, and the rise of the English," or something of that kind, it may do; but a history of the Mahrattas! that will never sell." We are inclined to think Mr. Murray's remarks are as true now as they were when made nearly a century ago; and that their application is not only to the English at Home, but also to many of those in India. It is extraordinary how little general information exists among men of culture regarding a race which was "our predecessors in conquest." But in the present article it is not proposed to give a brief account of the Mahratta nation. We refer only to one section of it, namely, the Mahratta Brahmins, and the part they are playing of attempting to play in modern India.

The Mahratta Brahmin possesses, as a rule, an acute intellect, and an ability for sustained mental work. He is an excellent servant under the close supervision of an experienced master, but, as a master himself, and unsupervised, his clannishness and intriguing nature have, as a rule, led to the disaster of his employer. It is usually unfair to draw general conclusions regarding the attributes of any particular class, because exceptions are always to be found. But in the case of the Mahratto Brahmins, their common attributes are almost as general as are spots to the leopard, or as poison fangs to the cobra. While certain individuals among them, may by their abilities, rise to favour under the Government of India, it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that even these can in their hearts forgive the Government which has robbed their caste of its old ascendancy, both political and religious, at one and the same time. The advent of the British exposed the ignorance of the secular Brahmins, and thereby reduced their influence. And by spreading education among all classes of the Mahratta nation, they still further caused the Mahrata Kshatryas, Veshyas and Sudras to question the sanction of the divine authority for the spiritual supremacy of the Brahmins, which that class has since the earliest recorded history, endeavoured to arrogate to itself. Long before the birth of Sivaji there had been

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL AMONG THE MAHRATTAS,

Who had grown impatient at the arrogance of their Brahmins. This movement produced remarkable men, subsequently regarded as saints, from all ranks and classes, who taught the power and excellency of God, and a doctrine of brotherly love and equality of mankind not at all foreign to the tenets of Christianity. It was in a great measure due to the strength and influence of this religious feeling that Sivaji was enabled to accomplish one of the greatest feats recorded in Indian history. Subsequently when his guiding hand was stilled in death, when the inevitable disorder and personal feuds assisted to break up the Kingdom and nation he had united, the inhuman qualities of the Brahmins asserted themselves—as they inevitably do when religion from close control. It must not be supposed that even in the time of Sivaji their conduct was exemplary. To quote one example only: it was at this period that they made one of the most vicious of their periodical attacks upon the worthy and deserving Prabhu caste, whose learning and attainments have always procured them the hatred of these inveterate monopolists. Sivaji probably understood better than any subsequent rulers have done how to get the best out of them. While keeping them strictly in their places, he exacted and obtained from them the work which they were best fitted to perform. He neither unduly debased them nor left them too free a hand. How have the British fared with them? They are still the most capable, as regards education, for many administrative posts; and they have been given plenty of appointments, especially in Native States, whenever the circumstances of the time has permitted of British patronage in them. In these States they have spread themselves out, and strengthened their community, both by propagation and fresh importations of relations and friends, until, except where the growing evil has been recognised in time, all power has become consolidated in their hands. They have been usually found equally prepared to batten on or revile—as circumstances may dictate—either their Mahratta brethren or the administration which raised them from obscurity. The sentiment of loyalty—except their caste—has seldom shown its existence in them. They are among the first to seize upon

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW LIBERALISM

which is growing in England. The clamour for representative Government affords them a hope of attaining their former predominance. But it is the knowledge of the existence of such a class which will do more than anything else to render absolutely impossible the establishment of any such system. Their advancement would inevitably lead to the suppression and ruin of all those other castes whom they now endeavour to rally under the standard of a mock patriotism. Disloyal they have proved themselves to compatriot and foreign employer alike. This verdict, so amply supported by their own history and by the nature of their press at this moment, is worthy to receive the stamp of final approval for all time and the subject of their qualities should be finally removed from the list of those which admit of discussion. They have been referred to here as a class; and, as we said above, there are undoubtedly exceptions to be found. To such our remarks do not apply, but if they feel themselves wounded hereby in their self-esteem, they must blame their community, their past history, and their present press. When we see the scribes of Poona show by their writings that they are capable of forming a just opinion, and when the chiefs of true Mahratta States are able to extend to them the hand of reconciliation, we shall understand that this class has recognised the error of its ways and is repentant. But until this point is arrived at, we trust we may be excused for regarding the whole class with extreme suspicion. The task of their regeneration must be left to their own compatriots; and until they can announce to us that this has been accomplished, those of us not fully acquainted with the matter will probably continue to consider, as the present tendency is, that Mr. Tilak is regarded by the whole Mahratta nation as an avatar of Sivaji, and that his paper contains an exposition of the views of entire Maharatha. The Mahrattas themselves, if they can unite for their social and religious salvation will succeed in throwing off the yoke of their old enemies' intellectual supremacy, and will then be able to regard their yellow flag with a consciousness that it deserves the meaning originally attached to it. We have no wish to appear intolerant, but there comes a point when affected ignorance is ridiculous, and we think that point has now been reached.

In the Indian Army the principle that certain races are unfit for military service has long been recognised. The same principle with regard to civil employment might be extended with advantage to the Deccani Brahmin, both in British India and in the Natives States. In a few more years, when the present movement among the Mahrattas has borne its fruit, the increase of education among them will render more easy the curtailment of the unwarrantable pretentions of the caste led by Mr. Tilak. Then may the stigma of disloyalty be removed which the recent utterances and acts of certain Mahratta Brahmins are calculated to affix on the entire Mahratta race. It is not everyone in India, and only few in England, who recognise that Mr. Tilak represents only a certain section of the Mahratta nation, and that the rest of it has no sympathy with him or his aims. But, in fairness to that nation, we think some attention should be drawn to this circumstance. It might be argued from a British point of view that even if the Mahrattas are successful in their present endeavour to throw off the spiritual domination of their Brahmins, they would readily reunite with them against the foreigner. This eventuality will, however, be rendered improbable by the growth of sound education, and by the principle contained in the proverb "a burnt child dreads the fire."—The *Pioneer*.

FIRE ON S.S. "CHUPRA."

There on board the s.s. "Chupra" which occurred during her voyage ont to Antwerp and in consequence of which the steamer was put into Bombay harbour, is now subdued and the cargo is being discharged in boats. On Friday when the hatches were opened, after having been kept closed for two days, owing to the working of Clayton's Fire extinguishing apparatus, the flames increased, owing to breeze entering into the hold. It was then considered that it would be advisable to remove the vessel into deeper water, which was accordingly done and the fire appliances were again brought into action and commenced pouring water into the hold and the fire was brought under control, and is now entirely extinguished. The damage done to the cargo and to the vessel by fire and water has not been ascertained.

THE BURNING OF THE S. S. "HANKOW."

Heroic Rescues.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heat and smoke caused by the fierce fire on board the "Hankow" says a contemporary which gives us further particulars the work of rescue on the part of policemen, firemen and civilians alike was conspicuous for several instances of gallantry, and from the difficult positions where some of the passengers were saved it was a wonder to us that some of the life-saving party did not lose their own lives in the rescue.

An Indian excise officer Kair Singh, was prominent in rescuing drowning people. He was continually jumping into the water and as soon as he got one person ashore, he would go into the water again. It is said that he rescued no less than a dozen lives.

A Portuguese gentleman, Mr. J. A. S. Alves, well-known in local athletics circles as "Jack," was seen to jump into the harbour and rescued a woman from under the burning vessel. He was in imminent danger of his own life from the burning sparks that fell about him while in the water.

One of the most gallant rescues effected by the police was that performed by Detective-sergeant Grant, who was assisted by Chief Inspector Baker. They were on the wharf during the excitement. Suddenly they noticed a man in the water between the burning ship and the wharf. A rope was procured and lowered to the Chinaman and they started to pull him up. The heat was intense. When a few feet from the pier the unfortunate man could not stand the heat and letting go his hold on the rope he re-entered the water. Grant, seeing that it was impossible to save the man's life by means of a rope, threw off his jacket; and jumped into the sea. He seized hold of the man and after some exertion got the man safely on to the wharf. When this was accomplished, Grant, hearing cries elsewhere, took to the sea again, and on swimming round to the port side of the steamer he saw a woman, with her baby lashed on her back, clinging to the paddle wheel of the burning ship. Near her was the chief officer of the "Hankow" who was doing all he could to get the woman ashore, but she would not release her grip from the wheel. All that time the flames were licking the sides of the ship and volumes of smoke were issuing from all sides of the vessel. Grant swam up to the woman, and with his knowledge of the Chinese language told her not to be afraid, and that if she remained quiet she would be got ashore. She obeyed, and she was got ashore safely. The fact that over 100 persons were saved, both from the burning ship and from the water, shows that the services rendered by the firemen and the civilians were intensely valuable.

The officials present during the conflagration were:—Captain Lyons (in charge of the fire brigade), Chief Inspector, Baker, Inspector Warnock (superintending the removal of dead bodies) Assistant Engineer have in charge of the fire engines, who did very good work in keeping the engines going at full pressure all through the fire, Sergeants Macdonald, Lee, Davitt, and Grant, Constables Cooper, Parr, Murphy, Councel, Fox. McLennan, Wilson, Sutherland and Sergt. Ardington in charge of the wharf, and P. C. Inagham, officer deputed to keep the crows away from the wharf.

THE DEAR LIST.

The following is the official record of corpses recovered by the police in the harbour and on board the steamer:—From the Harbour, Women 44, men 6 children 15 Total 65. From the "Hankow," Adults 15 children 2 total 17. Up to the present, as it will be seen from the about return, only eighty-two bodies have been recovered by the police. Several were got out from the water in an unconscious condition, but first aid failed entirely to bring them round and they expired shortly afterward. Four more bodies were picked up from the harbour early this morning 15th ult. They were under the hull of the "Hankow" and when that vessel was towed out to pump her rubbish the bodies floated out from under her.

THE CHINESE PIRATES.

Capture of Vah Ka-der.

VAH KA-DER alias Chao Ah-ts'len, has been arrested at Haimen, near South Tu'ngchou, by Lin Teh a lieutenant in the Feihua battalion of the Taihu Lake Salt Excise Corps. This Lin Teh-sheng is a "reformed" salt smuggler, who at first was badly wanted by the authorities and who, finding that he was in imminent danger of capture, gave out that he had "repented" and wished to join his former enemies of the Salt Excise showing the sincerity of his desire by offering to deliver up to the authorities a certain Teng Hoi-te'ing, a notorious chief of the salt smugglers and a former comrade. This was about five years ago. The authorities accepted the offer and Teng Hoi-te'ing was in due time betrayed to them by the "reformed" smuggler. In the case of Vah Ka-der, with the dols. 3,000 reward on his head, the man was invited the other day by Lin Teh-sheng to meet him at South Tungchou, with the assurance that he (Lin) would protect him against arrest if he (Vah) would "reform" and join the battalion in some sort of character. This was of course a lure to inveigle Vah Ka-der into his (Lin's) hands, so as to enable him to gain the dols.3,000 reward. As it turned out Vah Ka-der walked into the trap, went to South Tungchou, where he was met by a mutual "friend" under instructions of Lin Teh-sheng. Arrived there Vah was well treated by Lin Teh-sheng's men, but of course was not allowed to get away again. All this time Vah had no suspicions of his intended betrayal. As soon as Lin Teh-sheng was informed of the success of his stratagem he left Soochow at once for Tungchou and welcomed Vah into the fold. Lin then prevailed with Vah to go with him to Soochow "to see the Governor H. E. Chen Kuei-lung, and beg for the latter's kind protection." This Vah Ka-der did, but it is, perhaps, needless to say that he never had the chance of seeing the Governor. We now understand that the Shanghai Taotai has sent the chief of his police to Soochow to bring Vah Ka-der to Shanghai for trial.

This notorious ruffian, escorted by soldiers of the Salt Excise Corps, under their reformed officers—was at once taken to the Taotai's yamen. H. E. Jui Cheng ordered Vah Ka-der to be loaded with an extra pair of handcuffs and leg irons to make things sure and to be confined for safety in the innermost section of the Shanghai Magistrate's prison, where a strong guard was detailed to patrol the premises with orders to shoot down any one who attempted to communicate with the prisoner. There are several versions as to how Vah Ka-der was captured which we need not enter into at present; the main fact being that the man is really a prisoner and confined in the Shanghai Magistrate's prison.

At his trial yesterday, when asked by the magistrate why he was such a scoundrel and had committed so many murders, Vah Ka-der replied that he was now a poor man and deserted by his friends. He had committed no murders. The crimes laid to his charge were committed by ruffians who, to save themselves, alleged that he (Vah Ka-der) had committed the crimes. A special messenger has been sent to the Viceroy at Nanking to ask permission that Vah Ka-der may be immediately executed to forestall any attempt at rescue. As the prisoner is chained hand and feet closely to a bamboo pole, so that he is unable to bend his body, there is little probability of escape or rescue. The reply from the Viceroy at Nanking is expected to reach here in two days' time, and the execution will take place immediately if permission is given.

SEND TRIAL FOR BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO

No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN BENGAL.

Views of "Capital."

WE extract the following from "Capital":—

I think there is one common platform of a purely utilitarian business order on which all good citizens can stand to agree with reference to the use of intoxicants and that is that their use should be strictly prohibited to all railway men during their hours of service. On many of the railroads in American, notably the Pennsylvania line, on the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, and on all the Belgian State Railways, no employe is permitted to touch intoxicating liquor during working hour on pain of dismissal. It ought to be law everywhere. It ought to be especially so in India. The quantity served out to railway servants during working hours would astonish anyone who heard the particulars. I know of one not very large station within 100 miles of Calcutta where the takings for intoxicants are Rs. 6,000 a month, and the greater bulk of this is not on account of passengers.

There is no hardship whatever (it is rather the other way about) inflicted on engine-drivers, firemen, guards, pointsmen, signalmen the station staff, and all connected with the handling and the running of the traffic, in saying to them "you shall not interfere with the clear working of your brains during working hours by making them a godown for alcohol." An engine-driver may not be visibly in a drunken condition, but he may have just enough to make vision vibrate on the judgment seat at a time when a cool head and prompt decision are necessary to avoid disaster to the hundreds of lives behind him. The Government of India can, if they choose, issue a prohibition order to all the railways under their control, and such an order would be an additional safety appliance for goods, passengers and running stock. The other railways in India would soon follow in the Government wake. I invite the Imperial and the Provincial Governments to very seriously consider this important question especially in its bearing on safety to the lives and limbs of the travelling public.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has published rather an able reply to Excise-Commissioner Geake in reference to that officer's "curious and unexpected remarks" in his annual report on the Excise Department, and I shall like to see Mr. Geake's reply. But what can Dr. Mann expect from an ordinary average Excise-Commissioner? Mr. Geake is not a temperance reformer he is a Revenue Collector. I fancy he is neither better nor worse than other men, but just a fair average specimen of his class in the Service. And what a Revenue Collector wants first and foremost above all things else is Revenue. He will be pleased, no doubt, if the common people get soberer while spending more on liquor, but his one main concern is to create, if possible, an increasing revenue. Revenue first and public sobriety second if you like, is his motto. Dr. Mann will find it useless arguing with a Revenue Officer about Temperance Reform. Things socially will begin to improve, or at least it will be a step in the right direction when the licencing business is taken out of the hands of the men who are greatly interested in increasing the revenue got by the sale of liquor. An independent licencing board to grant licences according to the legitimate wants of a locality and not for the planting down of drunkeries as alluring traps to swell the revenue returns, is the thing to be desired, but Dr. Mann need not expect Excise-Commissioner Geake to help him in that direction. Revenue at all hazards is what he wants."

BENCH AND BAR.

An Extraordinary Scene.

On Wednesday before Kumar Grindro Narayan Deb Bahadur, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, a pleader appeared to show cause why his client should not be ordered to pay a monthly sum for the maintenance of his wife. The husband deduced evidence to show that his wife had been guilty of misconduct and therefore could not claim any maintenance. While the pleader for the husband was summing up his case the following passage at arms occurred between him and the Magistrate:

Magistrate: You should not have used the word "must" in that sentence.

Pleader: It may have been a slip of the tongue.

The pleader continued his argument and some time afterwards the Magistrate again interrupted him—You are speaking correct English.

Pleader: The Court seems to attend mere to the language than to the merits of the case.

Magistrate: You don't know English; you had better argue in Bengalee.

Pleader: I have been practising in the courts of the Judges and Magistrates here and they have never found any fault with my English.

Magistrate (referring to a sentence): Is that good English.

Pleader: I have not come here to stand an examination in English after having obtained my B. L. degree. This much I know that this English is not worse than that of many magistrates here. I have come here to argue my case and I think my language is sufficiently intelligible.

Magistrate: I won't hear your argument unless you speak in Bengalee.

Pleader: It the Court's intention is to insult me and not to attend to the merits of the case, I had better retire from it.

Magistrate: If you like, you may do so. The pleader immediately left the court and the case was decided against his client.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.

COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 5.

65 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 10th Nov. 1906.
Orderly Officer for the week Lieut R W Fisher next for duty Lieut A E Boyd.
Orderly Sergeants.
No 1 Co—Sergt H B Bryning next for duty Corpl F W Petch.
No 2 Co—Sergt H Royal next for duty Corpl G H Bailey.

66 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Tuesday the 6th instant.
Class of Instruction for non-Commissioned Officers and men at the B V A Club at 9 p.m.
Thursday the 8th instant.
Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 10th instant.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Tuesday the 6th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Thursday the 8th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 10th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
E E Co—Wednesday the 7th instant.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Manning Defence Light stations.

67 INSTRUCTION.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total.....	2	1	105
Same date last year.....	2	4	90

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and K

THE CEYLON RAILWAY DISASTER.

Many Coolies Killed and Injured.

EUROPEAN LADIES' WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The railway disaster, which was reported a few days ago, in the light of the most recent news available, stands out as the most serious railway accident that has ever occurred in Ceylon. Says the local *Times* :—It took place at a late hour on Saturday night at Fruit Hill estate, about a mile this side of Hatton. The train was the 4-30 p. m. from Nanuoya, which appears to have amalgamated with the 1-20 from that station, the latter having been derailed between Nanuoya and Watagoda. Half a mile away from where this accident took place the morning mail from Colombo had got into difficulties owing to a landslip, and it would seem that the passengers from this were transferred to a train going back to Nanuoya from the spot where the 1-20 p. m. train had been stopped, while the passengers from Nanuoya were removed to the train from Colombo which then went back. These details are not quite clear, but as far as can be judged from the slightly varying accounts that have reached us from several places, the accident happened to the engine and carriages which left Colombo at 7-30 on Saturday morning, and we are unable to go further than a point between Watagoda and Nanuoya, and therefore returned, having changed passengers with the trains coming to meet it which were also in distress. This train reached Watagoda at 8-20 and Hatton at 10-30. There were several European passengers on the train who came as far as there, including the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, Mr. John Grieve and the Rev. W. J. Noble. Sister Frances, a sister of Mercy, was the only European passenger who went farther. There was a considerable number of third-class passengers on the train.

THE NIGHT WAS DARK,

and the train either ran into a gap in the line which had been made by a bridge over a culvert having been washed away, or the bridge gave way when the engine was on it, the foundation having probably been carried away by the water. The latter was the case, according to the telegram received by us from Mr. Grieve yesterday, whose message, being from an authentic and well-known source, was doubly valuable and relieved suspense and anxiety by giving information showing the exact nature and extent of the disaster. The engine went thirty feet down the incline. The composite carriage next to the engine was telescoped, and the remainder of the train, consisting of a third-class carriage and the guards' van, remain in the gap. The awful nature of the catastrophe which thus befell the unfortunate passengers and train officials can be imagined. The darkness, the rain, the terrible position in which engine and carriages were placed, and the absence of any assistance ranks the calamity among the most fearful in the history of railway accidents. We yet await a description of the terrible scene which must have been enacted on this bleak hillside and the awful experience of the passengers, injured, dead and dying, during the long period that appears to have elapsed before assistance came. The news did not reach Hatton for some time, but when the accident became known all the resources of the place were immediately summoned to the aid of the wrecked train. All the Europeans in the vicinity, including Mr. Grieve, Mr. W. H. B. Carbery (Police Magistrate), the Rev. W. J. Noble and Mr. J. J. Shand, went to the scene of the accident, while medical aid was summoned. It was found that a large number of the passengers had been killed and some of the

BODIES WERE TERRIBLY MUTILATED,

while others had been injured, some of them very seriously. Sister Frances, who was in the composite carriage, had escaped most miraculously, and the killed and injured were third-class passengers! The engine driver escaped with a severe shock. The two firemen were injured, one of them so severely that he is not expected to live. The precipitous character of the spot must have made the work of rescue an extremely difficult one, and the extricating of some of the dead bodies had to be postponed for a time on this account. Consequently it has been difficult to obtain precise information as to the number killed. An official account received at Queen's House put the number of bodies recovered at thirteen, but we have been given to understand since, that the number known to have been killed is ten. The guards escaped uninjured. Doctors Van Twest and Van Rooyen arrived at six o'clock on Sunday morning, but in the meantime valuable aid had been rendered to the injured by Mr. Shand and others. Those who were fit to be removed were sent to the Dikoya hospital.

The Hatton accident came as the culmination of a series of more or less serious subsidences in different parts of the railway, as the result of the heavy rains, which have come after an unusually long drought.

CATHOLIC NUN'S HEROISM.

From Mr. James Ryan we received the following telegram :—

Talawakelle, October 28th, 5-30 p.m. We are having record rains here, seven inches falling yesterday.

A train was derailed at Watagoda, yesterday, and last night a relief train, I learn, went over the embankment close to Hatton, near Fruithill estate. My news is from the first European present. Prompt aid was rendered by Messrs. W.H.B. Carbery, F.E. Waring, E.E. Megget, and E.W. Keith, also the guard of the Watagoda train who stopped at Hatton.

Great heroism was shown by a Roman Catholic nun who was a passenger on the train, and who rescued two coolies who had been severely injured.

Fourteen coolies and Eurasians were killed.

Much life might have been saved if the tools available had been sufficient.

The railway *peramelle* is reported to have been useless, retiring to the pointman's hut on account of the rain before any attempt at rescue was made.

Other damage in the district includes the collapse of Messrs. Don Daniels' new caddy at Hatton, where a cooly was buried under the *debris*, and the collapse of a double cutting cart-road near Mr. Bowle Evans' bungalow. St Clair's Church is threatened. Some coolies were drowned at Coombewood, and a girl and some male vagrants died of exposure in the Talawakelle bazaar. Inquests were held on the bodies to-day.

The rivers are much swollen. The rain has slightly abated, but still continues. No mail has been received up to 5-30 p. m. and apparently no use is being made of runners.

RESCUE WORK EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

The Rev. W. J. Noble sent us the following graphic details:—

HATTON, October 28th, 10-40 p. m.

When I arrived on the scene of the accident at midnight, Driver Walker, a fireman, and a lady passenger had been rescued. Another fireman, it was feared, might succumb to severe scalds. The work of rescue proceeded as quickly as possible, but was rendered extremely difficult by the darkness, the torrents of rain, the insecurity of the ground and the lack of proper tools. It was almost impossible to procure oil for the glares. Between midnight and six a. m. the Europeans present, with other help, rescued, besides those mentioned, sixteen injured, and took out one body.

With daylight more help arrived, and the remainder of the injured and dead were taken out. Two or more coolies were pinned down by the wreckage at the bottom of a hole. It was impossible to extricate them, and they were subsequently killed by a further subsidence. The whole scene presented a most pitiful spectacle. It was difficult to distinguish the living from the dead until daylight. Of the injured two have since died, and the official report is—Killed, 13 adults; injured 12, besides others slightly hurt. At least two are buried, and there are probably others. Driver Walker, who shewed great presence of mind in great peril, was marvellously saved, and is doing well.

HATTON, October 29th, 7-25 a.m.

The engine and three bogie carriages were smashed up at 10-43 on Saturday night at the 107½ mile, owing to the whole embankment giving way.

The engine coupling having broken, the engine was embedded in the earth away from the rest of the train. The first two bogies were telescoped and the centre one of the three reduced to matchwood. The driver of the engine was buried to the chest in coal between the engine and the tender and was rescued unhurt by Mr. Carbery, the Police Magistrate.

The two firemen were dangerously injured, one being scalded and the other sustaining a compound fracture of the ankle.

The only first-class passenger was a Nursing sister from the Nuwara Eliya Convent, who escaped unhurt.

Ten dead have already been removed, all natives. Many have been injured in various degrees and several more killed it is feared. They cannot be reached yet, owing to the treacherous quagmire and the nature of the grounds.

Staff-Sergeant Clarke, Royal Engineers, is it is feared, dead.

All the wounded were removed to the Dikoya Hospital, after being attended to at Hatton Station by three Medical Officers and the chemist of Messrs. Brow and Company.

The Natives were unwilling to render any help and all the rescue work was done by a handful of Europeans.

The accident discloses the utter want of suitable rescue implements which every train should carry and necessity for a Medical Officer at Hatton. The Medical Officer from Dikoya was blocked on the cart road, and took three hours to cut his way through.

The night of the accident was pitch dark and very stormy, heavy rain falling.

HATTON, October 29th.—Among the bodies buried under the *debris* at the subsidency, it is believed, is that of a Sergeant-Major of the Worcesters.

Work in connection with the deviation was started this morning with about 200 coolies.

DIKOYA, October 29th—Thirteen bodies have been recovered; eleven are wounded in various degrees, some calling for amputation.

Several bodies are supposed to be still buried in the *debris*, including a Royal Engineer Sergeant, whose helmet and kit has been discovered in one of the carriages.

STORIES FROM BURMA.

AN ORGE AND A HPOONGYI.

Near Sagaing, on the bank of a rivulet by name Kan-dyin, in a small monastery, lives a holy monk about sixty years of age; he is a cenobite, living severely alone and spending his time in prayer and spiritual exercises. The reader ought to know that the Buddhist monk, as well as his Christian colleague, has always within his reach to attain, by means of unflagging devotion and earnestness, to a high degree of supernatural power and faculties that fall not to the lot of the common mortal. In Burma, such a man is revered, not only by the faithful, but also by the spirits of darkness who, not infrequently, on the advice of the holy man, give up their evil and sanguinary habits. A week or so ago, the venerable hpoongyi, at about seven in the evening, closed as usual the door of his little hermitage in order to be still more quiet in the performance of his evening devotion. He had not long been plunged in meditation, when he heard some one knock, and not knowing who it might be, did not care at first to open, but the discreet noise being repeated, he thought it might be a guest in need of food and a bed for the night and, as ungrudging hospitality is the first duty of every true Buddhist, he immediately opened the door and perceived somebody seated on the steps of the short stairs. Before he could ask anything, the visitor exclaimed: "At last! The Kan-byin hpoongyi whom for so long a time I roamed all over the world in search of, I have now fund! I am not, your Reverence, a mortal; I am an ogre." The old man, as well may be imagined, was rather startled at these words; but a Buddhist is hospitable to the last, even unto the giving away of his own life to satisfy the hunger of any being. The Buddha himself, in his previous existence, gave us great many examples of this kind of charity. Consequently the austere religious man replied: "If, sir, it is me whom you desire to devour, kindly walk upstairs." Those words, which he so little expected took away the monster's breath and he answered reverentially: "Your Reverence, such is not my intention; I came merely to hear the Law of the Buddha from your lips; but I do not wish to go into your hermitage." The astonished hpoongyi then and there preached a long sermon to the brute, who listened respectfully and declared himself a converted creature. To show his good faith, he pulled out his right tusk and offered it to the monk saying, "I shall come again to hear the Law." And so, it appears, he did when the hpoongyi was preaching to a large multitude; but he made himself visible to the monk only.

The tusk given by the ogre to the hpoongyi is we are told about three inches in length, the end is flat and sharp and it is octagonal. The news soon reached the villages around, and Sagaing and Mandalay, and the people from a large part of the district now go on pilgrimage to admire the tusk and make offerings to the holy man who, in the eyes of the simple Burman, is now a thousand times holier than before.

A BURMESE WITCH AT INSEIN.

It is now more than two years since we heard anything of witches. In Tuesday's issue, however, of the *Zabi-kyet-saye*, a Burmese newspaper, we read about a dangerous witch that nearly killed the exorcist who tried to drive her out from the person under her influence, and sent him away defeated and crest-fallen. The story is as follows: In Mingaladon village, about two miles from Insein, live a happy couple, Maung Shwe Phi and Nah Kyet Kyi. They have a servant, Maung Goya, who is alleged to have been possessed by a witch, a sonma, for the last three years; but, strange to relate, no sign whatever of possession showed itself up to a few days ago, and it happened under uncommon circumstances. A "son-saya," known as Saya We, was for a few days putting up at the Mahamyine kyaung, near the village, and, hearing of Maung Goya's case, he took it into his head to exercise the witch Saya We called on the witch to give signs of life, which she had not done for three years, and, as soon as she was called Maung Goya began to sob pitifully. Then Saya We asked her many questions: how she had come, where from, why she possessed the man, etc, etc, and she became frightened and she owned that she was a witch. A witch invariably is frightened whenever she feels the exorcist is stronger than she; she generally holds out for a time, abuses the man fouly, but ultimately leaves her victim, that is, if the saya is clever and strong enough to make her do so. This one, however, begged to be let off at once, but the exorcist answered that he would not yet let her go. He probably wanted custom by showing his power; this, however, undid him. The saya sons the witch who was, of course, in the body of Maun Goya, and told her to make obeisance to the hpoonghyi of the monastery; and though the act was most repulsive to her feelings as a witch, she did as ordered. The saya thereupon told her to come back rolling on the ground; again she was obedient. He then ordered her to plant a cocoanut tree on a small post which was near by, and, to the astonishment of the fast increasing crowd, so she did. This feat performed, she was asked to dance. "Very well," said the witch, "give me a flower to hold while dancing." Saya We asked one of his disciples to bring one; that was his mistake, for he should have brought it himself. He, however, put the flower on the ground and kicked it towards the witch. As soon as he had done so the possessed man fell to the ground. "My power is broken," exclaimed the exorcist, "Faithless, miserable man! Wherefore do you in this manner oppress and trouble me?" said sonma and perceiving near a water-jar, two dahmas lately sharpened for the purpose of cutting fire-wood, she seized one, danced wildly round for a few minutes and suddenly making a dash at the exorcist, she aimed a blow at his neck. He warded the blow with a small cane he had in his hand and happily received only an insignificant scratch. The witch shouted exultantly, and the crest-fallen saya, weeping for shame, went back to his own village. As for Maung Goya, he is, we are told in a desperate state.

THE ALLEGED OIL COMBINE.

THE directors of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company (Limited) have issued a circular in which they state that their attention has been called to various statements which have appeared in the public Press—some of them somewhat misleading—in regard to negotiations between the Royal Dutch Company and this Company. Rather than allow these statements to obtain currency, they think it desirable to inform the shareholders of the nature of the negotiations which have been in progress, although only a preliminary agreement has yet been concluded. It is proposed to form a company, or to adopt whatever other means may be found suitable, to merge into one single interest the profits and losses as well as the assets and liabilities of the two companies. The two companies will each be represented on the management and retain its individuality as a participant in the results of this joint undertaking, the Royal Dutch Company as to 60 per cent. and the Shell Company as to 40 per cent. In order to identify more completely the interests of the two companies, it has been agreed that if a definitive agreement on these lines is finally ratified and accepted by both companies the Royal Dutch Company should acquire shares in the Shell Company to the amount of 25 per cent. of the ordinary share capital of the Shell Company at a price of 30s. per share, ex-dividend, for the year 1906, such sale being completed on January 1, 1907, and that they should hold these shares in perpetuity, or, at all events, should not part with them at any time, except with the consent of the board of the Shell Company. A further condition has been made that the Shell Company should not divide more than 5 per cent. as dividend for the current year. In order to ensure that the necessary number of shares may be forthcoming, Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. being satisfied it is to the interest of the Company, and therefore of themselves as large shareholders, that the amalgamation should be carried through, have consented to sell a sufficient number of their own shares to make up with the shares provided by the shareholders, the number which the Royal Dutch Company have contracted to purchase, and the directors, who are equally satisfied that the amalgamation on the lines proposed is most desirable, have accepted this offer, and have entered into a binding contract with Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., that they shall sell so many shares, as may be required at the price of 30s. on the same terms. It is hoped that the details of the arrangement will be sufficiently determined to make it possible to put definite proposals before the shareholders of the two companies in time to bring the arrangement into effect by January 1 next, but attention is drawn to the fact that no final arrangement is as yet concluded, and that any arrangement will be submitted to the shareholders in general meeting before adoption. The directors take this opportunity of stating that owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade in Europe they have arranged to withdraw altogether from the European kerosene business, and that they have accordingly succeeded in disposing at par of the company's shares in the European Distributing Company.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

VIOLENCE IN BULK.

THE riot at Longchamp affords another example of the terrific strength and violence of a crowd which runs amok. Scientists have made many experiments to ascertain the weight of a mass of people upon a given space, but no one has yet calculated the strain imposed by a mob in motion. Its force is immense. The pavilion on the Glasgow Rangers' Football Ground, whose collapse caused so many deaths the other year, had been submitted by architects to all ordinary tests, and was supposed to be strong enough to bear two or three times the burden likely to be carried. So, no doubt, it was; but the pressure exerted by several thousand people swaying to and fro had not been considered. From the oscillation, not the dead weight, sprang the danger which destroyed the structure. The old Aston Villa Football Ground, at which thirty or forty thousand people used to be accommodated was defended by massive iron palisading but there came a day when the assembly was too big, the pressure of the swaying mass too heavy, and the ironwork crumpled like tissue paper.

THE WORLD FOR AUDIENCE.

For many years it was estimated that the weight of a crowd averaged about 30lb. to 100lb. per square foot. Professor Johnson, of Howard University, has carried the test further. When the Chelsea Bridge was in course of construction the engineers, as a test, packed together men who showed a weight of 84lb. to the square foot. The professor seems to have found better men, for he got forty on thirty-six square feet of ground, who made the resultant pressure of 181·3lb. per square foot. If ever the whole population of the world should be summoned to attend a conference it will not be necessary to plan for such proportions as these. It has been estimated that if the numbers of the universe be taken at 1,500,000,000, the whole could stand on a space ten miles square and sit down in a space twenty miles square. Not even that leather-lunged wonder who used to announce the items at Buffalo Bill's Wild West could hope to make his voice heard by such an audience. But, by the help of a system of telephones, it has been shown that the world-audience might simultaneously hear the speech of one and the same man.

STATESMEN IN HIDING.

That was not the strangest means of expressing views adopted by these friendly rivals. When the Franchise Bill of 1885 had been up to the House of Lords, and a Redistribution Bill had been insisted upon, Northcote let drop a hint that matters might be amicably arranged on these terms. Gladstone asked for a meeting. But the two dared not be seen together in daylight, as "so many people would watch." Therefore Sir Algernon West arranged a little dinner at his rooms. There was a distinguished little party, of whom Sir Stafford was not one: he was to come when the others had departed. The evening sped all too soon for some of the guests, but at eleven o'clock Sir Algernon slipped out, privately admitted Sir Stafford, and smuggled Gladstone from the drawing room, leaving Lady West to entertain those who still lingered. And there in a little room the two statesmen stealthily came together to talk of the days to be.

A MODERN NEBUCHADNEZZER.

The demented woman who has been captured after a long spell of wild life in the woods near Geneva is not the only human being of modern times to share the life and haunts of the animals. Deerstalkers still gossip of the exploits of the Wild Man of Fannich, who for nearly a year ran wild with the deer in the forest of that name in Ross-shire. Daft though he was, he was sane enough to know that the crowd would not let him approach if he wore human raiment. They scent that. He doffed his clothes and went forth naked. The deer soon allowed him to approach, and eventually to herd with them. He escaped from his family in the October of one year, and was not seen again until the September of that following, when a stalking party discovered and captured him. His eleven months of exposure to the rigours of the Highlands had not harmed him. Unclothed, he was as fit and sound as the deer with which he fed and slept.

ECHOES.

Correspondents have been kind enough to supplement the notes which recently appeared in this column respecting the death of the original of "Billy Kirker" in Mr. Barrie's "When a Man's Single." It will interest readers of the novel to know that the last president of the Bohemian club described in the book as the "Frying Pan" survives in the person of Mr. James Smith, who for many years has been a bulwark of Nottingham Conservatism. It was to him that upon the dissolution of the club, the complete outfit of effects passed. The whole consisted of two or three tiny brass utensils which gave to the institution its name, the Kettle Club. Of the many stories of those days, a typical one, which comes from Mr. Smith, may be selected. A literary contemporary of Billy Kirker was a talented countryman of Mr. Barrie. A bad attack of fever laid him low, but Billy Kirker watched over him with the tender solicitude of a woman. That was characteristic of him, for beneath his cynical exterior beat the warmest of hearts.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

The comrade was nursed back to health, but the illness cost him a fine head of hair. Billy Kirker called to take him for an airing, and announced that he must immediately give a sitting to the club photographer. Though the manner of Billy Kirker was distinguished by the grace of a Chesterfield, it had also the authority of a Grand Inquisitor. It was in the latter mood that he escorted his friend to the studio and placed him before the camera, with the sunlight glistening upon the scalp so bare. "One moment," said Billy Kirker. He took a black crayon, and with a few dexterous touches outlined upon the arid pate the diagrams and compartments with which phrenologists love to adorn the skulls in their advertisements. Thus glorified, the sitter was photographed, to be cited thereafter in mock lectures on craniology as "the awful example." The portrait still exists, with that of Billy Kirker and his bulldogs, in the little gallery of celebrities of that merry mad company which the novelist has sketched.

A QUEER SCHOOL.

There was once a school
Where the mistress, Miss Rule,
Taught a number of misses that vexed her,
Miss Chief was the boss
At the head of the class,

And young Miss Demeanor was next her,
Poor little Miss Hap
Spilled the ink, in her lap,
And Miss Fortune fell under the table,
Miss Conduct they all
Did Miss Creant call,
But Miss State declared this a fable,

Miss Lay lost her book,
And Miss Lead undertook
To show her the place where to find it,
But upon the wrong nail
Had Miss Place hung her veil,
And Miss Deed hid the book safe behind it.

They went on very well,
And I have heard tell,
Till Miss Take brought in Miss Understanding;
Miss Conjecture then guessed
Evil things of the rest,
And Miss Counsel advised their disbanding.

Chicago News.

WHEN I CAN SPEL AS GOOD AS YOU.

BY GEORGE THORNTON EDWARDS

(In the *Century.*)

Dear Father :

No more need you be
ashamed of or displeezed with me,
and no more need you on me frown
as oft' you do when I fall down;
Not 'cos I can't subtract or add,
but just becos my spelling's bad.
You know, pa, when I took exams,
it's kawsed me many silent Kwams
to think the hiu marks that I got
in other studies went for not.
My reeding's good, my riting's fare,
can't beet my gran.mar anywhere.
Arithmetic, jeografy,
and my deportment, you 'll agree,
are not so bad but mite be wurse;
but it's my spellin'gs been my curse.
I get my verbs and pronouns strate;
I know how, too, to punctuate,
tho' I'm not making an excuse:
if one can't spell, why what's the use?
But, O deer dad, I heard to-nite
that soon all wurds will be spelled rite.
No more, when you see how I spel,
will you say things it hurts to tell,
and you'll not be inclined to say
words that you ort n't anyway.
Our spelling, dad, you'll be surprized,
is soon to be Karneggyized;
then you 'll be prowd, and I will, too,
for I will spell as good as you.
So now, pa, that my letter's dun
I'll sign myself

Your loving son.

SPECIAL enquiries are now being made in Eastern Bengal as to the causes of the shortage in the rice supply and the consequent ruling of high prices.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOTORING COATS.

There has been a great demand this autumn for warm, comfortable coats suitable for motoring, and many of the coats are to be seen that are either suitable for motoring, driving, travelling, or for general rough wear. The corduroy velvet coat is distinctly popular, and many variations are to be seen in rich colourings, lined with squirrel lock and large roll collar of beaver. Handsome motor coats in Irish tweed, with the new hood and tie of grey squirrel are extremely smart, and many of the motoring coats are in rain-proofed leather, lined with fancy checked material or musquash. Long fur-lined coats in many shadings of homespun Cheviot serges have storm collars and revers of natural opossum or nutria. Another smart motoring coat is made in the usual five eighths length, and is so well cut that it hangs in soft, graceful folds. The lining is of squirrel lock, and there is a large roll collar of pointed fox. The deep pockets are lined with leather, and large leather buttons make an exquisite finish.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS.

Many black and white checks are to be seen, and the preference is given to the material where the black threads run into the white squares and the white threads into the black squares, softening the outlines. A handsome travelling coat in black and white check tweed was lined with squirrel lock, and the collar was made to fasten high at the neck when buttoned. Turned-back cuffs and envelope pockets gave a smart finish to this useful slip-on wrap. Travelling coats, in serviceable tweeds, lined with dark fur, and deep roll collars of musquash, are extremely useful. Another successful coat is in fine bengaline, with a Watteau pleat down the back. The deep collar is of pointed fox, and the coat is lined with fur.

THE RESTAURANT COAT.

A white box-cloth coat for restaurant wear is surmounted with a roll collar of real ermine. Many of the travelling coats are in art shades of heavy diagonal serges, trimmed with stone marten, mink, beaver, Persian lamb, and other rich furs. A handsome fur-lined wrap is made with a strap inter-laced over the entire back and front of the coat. This coat is well cut, and had an extra-sized arm hole, which enabled the wearer to use the coat over thick clothing without tightness or discomfort. The deep roll collar and cuffs are of rich sable. Capes have not been popular for motor wear, as they are likely to flutter in the wind, but this autumn cape models are coming to the front, and there is no denying that they can be extremely effective, In many instances, the cap is so adjusted that it is strapped down or held firmly in some way. Double or triple capes are liked, and one successful model has a deep cape, with an over cape falling to the elbow and opening up the middle of the back to the collar, the two edges meeting everywhere save at the bottom, where they round away. The overcape is cut away in sharp curves, and the same effect is obtained in the cape fronts. Hoods appear upon many of the best coats, and in some instances are so made that they may be drawn up over the hat and button snugly under the chin in a manner very comfortable for cold weather motoring, but more often they are introduced merely for decorative purposes.

NOVEL UMBRELLA MOUNTS.

Luxury in everything appertaining to woman's apparel is carried to such a ridiculous extent in these days that even the umbrella is not left unadorned with jewels. A most elaborate handle of engraved gold was surmounted at the top by a large crystal ball, on which were cut tiny forget-me not flowers; in the centre of each a turquoise was embedded. The inner ribs and tips were all of gold. Another crystal ball was studded with rubies, and yet another with amethysts. Emeralds formed the centre of shamrock leaves on another, and the gold stick was also inlaid with the same stones. It only requires the monogram or Christian name in diamonds to complete this modern extravagant mania.

HYACINTH BLUE.

Faced cloths are extremely popular, and always find a ready sale. Hyacinth blue-faced cloth is especially attractive, and a tailor-made costume in this material and colour was made in the fashionable short basque coat style. A cream velvet vest and revers of velvet, that could be worn open or closed, and fine braid trimming in lines over the shoulders gave a pretty finish. Another costume was of mulberry faced cloth with a three-quarter-length coat and a long skirt. The skirt was braided in becoming lines up to the knees, and the coat had velvet facings bordered with silk braid. A chiffon cloth gown, in smoke-grey, was very effective. It was trimmed with bands of ribbon velvet of the same colour, and made with a little separate coat of smoke-grey velvet to accompany the chiffon cloth bodice and skirt. Creamy lace about the throat and which went through the ordinary stages of "parr" and "orange-fin." In the ordinary course of things wrists of the bodice, lightened the sombreness of the grey. This dark smoke-grey in faced cloth or velvet makes a distinguished street costume, and is set off remarkably well by sables.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

The pressure distribution is still that which is half usually associated with the rainfall in the northern of the Peninsula, the North-east of India, and Burma, but the Monsoon in the Bay is weak and but little rainfall has occurred; and an unusually early depression affecting the weather in Persia, and rain is reported from Teheran, Ispahan and Bushire, and the weather in Kashmir is also slightly disturbed.

In Burma few light falls of rain occurred and the skies have become lightly to moderately clouded and the temperature is still normal or in excess.

From the North-east of India and Orissa four falls of rain have been reported and the heaviest of 1·1-2 inches comes from Chittagong and of 1 inch from Cuttack.

Cloud has again decreased and the skies are generally clear except in Orissa, while the air has become considerably drier in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and the temperative has not changed much but remains normal or in slight excess.

In the Central Provinces, Raipur had a light fall of rain, but both cloud and humidity diminished slightly) and the skies are now being only lightly to moderately overcast there, as well as in Central India, but in the United Provinces they are clear and the temperature has not changed appreciably but is normal or in excess in all the three areas.

In Kashmir the skies have become moderately clouded at a few stations, but in the rest of the North-west of India they are clear and the temperature continues normal or slightly in excess.

In the South-western half of the Deccan light local rain has fallen, and in Malabar light and nearly general rain.

Cloud has increased in the South of India and the skies are heavily overcast in Malabar, but in the rest of the Peninsula they are clear, though in some stations they are moderately clouded and in others the temperature remains steady and is normal or in excess.

Local rain is likely in Burma and some rain in the Deccan and the south of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Nagpur and 5° in excess at Nagapatam, Bellary and Veraval; minimum 4° to 13° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, over the Deccan and at Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Only 10 stations report rain, the heaviest fall being nearly an inch at Belgaum.

Weather.—Local scattered rain is to be expected to the south of latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

REFERRING to a paragraph relating to the destruction of a valuable horse in consequence of its having been bitten by a parish dog, a correspondent writes to Rangoon paper:—On the evening of Thursday last week while a young lad by the name of Clarke was walking along Dalhousie Street he was attacked and savagely bitten on the upper part of the thigh by a stray dog. The boy's father immediately brought him to the Dispensary of Captain Roberts where he was attended by Dr. Twidale, who applied nitric acid to the wounds. The Municipality employ a certain number of persons to supervise the destruction of stray and ownerless dogs by poison. These men might be directed to patrol the streets when they are most crowded, say between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning and 4 to 6 in the evening. Crowds of people seem to attract numbers of dogs, and now that the weather favours rabies in dogs it would be well if Municipal dog-poisoners be directed to watch the streets during the hours mentioned and perform their duties for the protection of the public.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Under the title of "Carbon dioxide pockets in France," the "Scientific American" has some interesting notes on the old volcanic district of Auvergne in Central France. In this region, it is well known, the cones and craters of a number of long extinct volcanoes are standing, as perfect and complete as if their last eruptions had occurred but a few years ago. But traces of these long quiescent subterranean forces remain in the form of copious discharges of carbonic acid gas through the soil. This is sufficient in places to injure the vegetation, and the lines of fissures where the gas is escaping are marked in the fields by the difference in the growth of the plants.

There are many springs highly charged with gas and these are generally situated in cavities. The carbon dioxide escaping from the water accumulates in the hollows. One of the Montpensier springs in the Puy de Dome is known as the "poisoned spring." For animals going to drink at the spring are killed by the gas collected in the hollows. Remains of birds, rabbits, dogs, sheep, and other animals are found scattered round.

The calcareous marl, in which other of these cavities with springs occur, is found to contain remains of rhinoceros, crocodile, and turtle. Evidently in the far past, when these animals inhabited France, they had come to drink at the spring, and met their death in a similar way to the above. Excavations made on the sites of two springs, now situated in cavities of 8 and 15 feet deep respectively, disclosed Gallo-Roman remains at 15 feet. Also a human skeleton, along with those of horse, cow, and sheep. Two feet below this, again, the remains of a mammoth with skin and tusks were found. It is estimated that the original depth of these cavities was at least 90 feet, and they are described as "veritable bone pockets." The animals in ancient times had apparently come to drink, and been asphyxiated as they have been in more recent times. We have here an interesting method of fossilisation.

That, in these days of much exploration and big game shooting, a ruminant animal of the antelope family should exist in Asia, and never hitherto have been seen alive by a European, is a somewhat surprising fact. Yet such is the opinion of Mr. R. Lydekker concerning the Takin of the Sikkim district, of which he gives an account in the "Field." The Takin (Budorcas taxicolor) is a native of Sikkim and Thibet, and though hunted by the natives, does not appear to have been hitherto seen alive by any European. It it represented in this country by two skins in the British Museum, both sent to this country by Mr. Claude White, the Commissioner of the Province. And it is this gentleman who enjoys the distinction of being the first European to see a live Takin. A fine specimen with very short horns was brought to Mr. White's camp by the natives, and lived there for some time. So vigorous did it seem that strong hopes were entertained of bringing it alive to this country. It died suddenly, however, possibly, it is thought, by eating the wild aconite which abounds in the neighbourhood. The Takin inhabits the open country in the zone just below the snow line. It shows affinities with the Asiatic antelopes known as the Serow and the Goral, and also with the musk-ox, and thus seems to stand intermediate between the ox family and that of the antelopes, a fact which is perhaps implied in its generic name, Budorcas

How many species of the salmon genus are there in British waters, and how can these be certainly distinguished from each other in all stages of their development? These are questions which have long puzzled, and still puzzle, fishermen and zoologists. Different authorities give different numbers of species, one classing as varieties what another regards as good species. There are several facts which seem to indicate that some of the universally-recognised species may possibly be merely varieties due to different conditions of life. In the first place it is an admitted fact that it is practically impossible to distinguish the young of salmon, salmo, trout, trout &c., in the very early stage of their development. Again, one of the marked characteristics of the trout is that it is non-migratory. But British trout naturalised in New Zealand rivers have acquired the migratory habit and go down to the sea regularly every year. They have also changed in appearance, having lost the red spots of their English ancestors, and have become as silvery as salmon, with the characteristic X-shaped back spots. They have also greatly increased in size.

Again, the opinion was held by the late Sir A Gibson-Maitland that the trout (Salmo fario), and the bull-trout (Salmo ferox), were different forms of the same species due to different conditions of life. This gentleman had good opportunities for studying the question in his extensive fish hatcheries, and he found that spawn taken from the bull-trout produced young which went through the ordinary stages of "parr" and "orange-fin." In the ordinary course of things these would have gone down to the sea, and come back as bull-trout. If, how-ever, they were prevented from going to the sea they developed into fish with the markings and habits of the common trout. It would be interesting to try the same experiment with young salmon.

A similar inference may be drawn from an experiment of Sir Herbert Maxwell, related by him in his "British Fresh-water Fishes." A small lake was stocked by him with trout of different varieties, including the Loch Leven trout (Salmo levenensis), generally recognised as a distinct species. Owing to the absence of running water the trout were not able to breed, and fresh fish were turned in nearly every year. The result was, "that whatever difference, specific or otherwise, might be apparent in the fish at the time they were turned in, after two seasons, at most, it became absolutely impossible to tell from their external appearance to what variety they originally belonged." They all lost the trout markings, and assumed a very silvery appearance. "I have taken some," says Sir Herbert Maxwell, "which, had the loch possessed any practicable connection with the sea, I should have pronounced at first sight without hesitation to be salmon-trout."

Migration is still one of the great mysteries of Nature. In the case of the birds, indeed, it is thought to be partly explained by the assumptions that the old birds lead the way, and that they travel by old land connections. As a matter of fact, however, recent researches on bird migration show that the young migrate apart from the old and that they do not confine themselves to the lines of old land connections. And in the case of other migrations, the suggestions could never be made, for no individual makes the journey, more than once. This is the case, for example, with the Norwegian lemming. At certain seasons immense numbers of these small rodents leave the mountains and journey westwards. Their migration ends in the sea, where they are drowned. And then there is the case of the eel. There are no old eels that have been to sea before to lead the way, for no eel returns again to fresh water. In the case of the eel living in the river, of course, it has simply to journey down the river till it reaches the sea. But there are eels living in various ponds and ditches, and these have to leave the water, and travel across country to the nearest stream. And when the young eels come back they find their way not only up the streams, but also across country to the ponds and ditches.

It is good to have the opportunity of discussing, however briefly, a subject of very grave interest, which has unfortunately lent itself to all sorts of quackeries and abuses. It has long been positively known that the living body possesses a number of remarkable electrical properties. We know, for instance, that electrical changes are produced in the retina of the eye by the influence of light. Muscular tissue, also, is the site, under certain conditions, of an electric current. We may briefly remind ourselves of the celebrated observation made by Galvani in 1786 of the motion in a frog's limbs hung from a metal railing. We now know that the muscles of that limb were alive. No current can be produced in dead muscle. The brief facts we have noted are only indications of the existence of a very interesting branch of science known as *animal electricity*. But the term *animal magnetism* has been applied to phenomena of a different kind. They were first and most notably exploited by the celebrated Anton Mesmer (1733-1815). It was his theory that the influence exerted by certain persons, on their persons and notably upon some of their diseases, is really of magnetic origin. It was a reasonable inference from this theory of animal magnetism that similarly satisfactory results might be obtained for the use of ordinary magnets in the treatment of disease. It was not long, however, before Mesmer discovered that this theory did not hold; nevertheless, the term animal magnetism survives to this day, and is still used or abused in many quarters. Only last year, for instance, there was published, under the title "Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism," a book which contains a good deal of truth, but which, unfortunately, tends to perpetuate a delusion. We may say positively that, in the sense in which the phrase has been used since it was first coined until to-day, there is no such thing as animal magnetism. We must not be misunderstood. It is one thing to assert that there is no such thing as animal magnetism, another and an entirely different thing to deny the reality of the remarkable and extremely important phenomena which this studied phrase has been called upon to explain. Mesmer was a clever man, but he had much quackery in him, and his successor, the Baron Reichenbach, was like unto him. This man believed that he had discovered an *imponderable*, or as we should now say, a new form of energy, which he called *odyl*, and which was produced by magnets, the human body, and other means.

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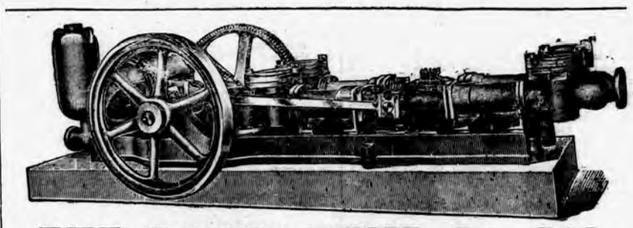

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